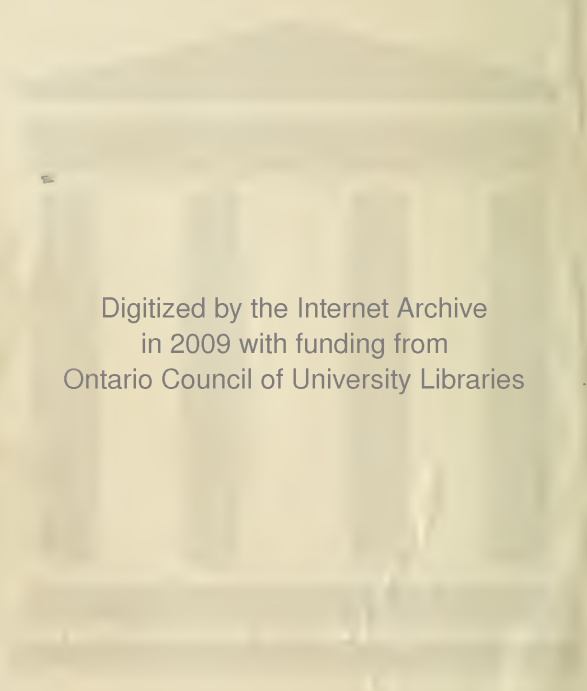


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Educational Series.

CÆSAR,
BELLUM BRITANNICUM
SULLIVAN.



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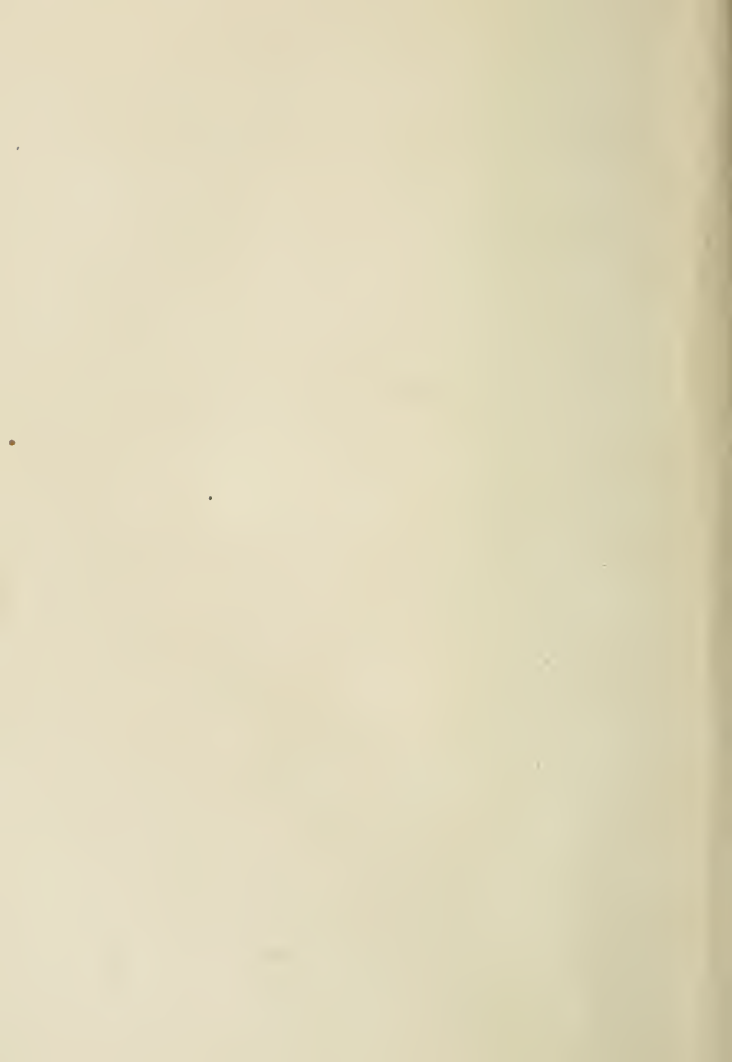
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D. Ferguson

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CÆSAR'S

“BELLUM BRITANNICUM.”

De Bello Gallico, IV. 20-30, V. 8-23.

WITH

INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

BY

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CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

AN INTRODUCTION.

THERE can be no doubt that the last century of the Roman Republic found the free institutions under which the greatness of Rome had grown, far advanced in decadence. Each of its two factors, the patrician and the plebeian one, had wholly changed its character. The Imperial position which the conquest of Carthage and of the East brought to the Republic, made the Senate a Committee of Satraps; the free plebeian yeomanry—half soldiers, half farmers—whose swords had held Pyrrhus and Hannibal at bay, were disappearing as early as the time of the Gracchi: immense and ever-increasing landed estates were owned all through Italy by a slave-holding *noblesse*; the religion and morality which had given to the world some of its noblest types of manhood and womanhood was a thing of the past to the generation when two ministers of religion could not look each other in the face without a smile. As Matthew Arnold describes those days:

“On that high Roman heart disgust
And secret loathing fell,
Deep weariness and sated lust
Made human life a hell.”

Tiberius and Caius Gracchus tried reform, and were murdered by the nobles. Marius, the avenger "who sprang from the dust of the Gracchi," inherited their work, and succeeded in partly enfranchising the Italian allies of Rome. He also gave form to the army which was to be such a mighty instrument in the hand of Cæsar, and the force which should give permanence to the Imperial system. But Marius and liberalism were crushed under the hoof of Privilege; an aristocratic restoration took place; had it continued, the greatness of Rome would have been as little permanent as that of Athens.

On Caius Julius Cæsar devolved the traditions and leadership of the Marian cause. The nephew and favourite of Marius, he married the daughter of Cinna, and in the last fortnight of the consulship and life of the popular champion was made by him *Flamen Dialis*, Priest of Jupiter—an honorary office which brought a large income. He was then only fourteen. A pagan parallel, as Mr. Froude suggests, to the Boy Bishop of the middle ages! From a tyrant's caprice, or a great man's prevision of Cæsar's future greatness, the youth was spared by Sulla. "In that boy," he said, "I see many a Marius!" Sulla gone, Cæsar's career opened. He served against the Ægean pirates, and at the storming of Mitylene won what Mr. Froude

calls "the Victoria Cross of Rome," the oak wreath given to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle. Returning to Rome, he showed his political sentiments by prosecuting Dolabella, one of the nobles, who had been guilty of the usual extortion when governor of Macedonia. Cæsar then proceeded to Rhodes to study oratory—for Cicero's contemporaries a necessary acquirement—under the celebrated sophist, Apollonius. On his way he was captured by pirates, and detained thirty-eight days, during which he joined freely in their exercises and amusements, foretelling that they would all be hanged, a prediction which, having been ransomed at £10,000, he himself fulfilled by capturing the corsairs and giving them up to the civil authorities. Once more at Rome, Cæsar carried a number of popular measures, securing for the people's magistrates, the tribunes, some of the powers of which they had been deprived, and restoring to their properties those who had suffered during Sulla's Terror. On the death of his aunt, Julia, widow of Marius, he introduced into the funeral procession the images of that statesman whom it had long been unsafe to name. Against the aristocratic reaction of Sulla, now represented by the Senate, he joined in an informal alliance (which has been called the Triumvirate) with Crassus, the representative of the money

class or equites, and with Pompeius, then the favourite of the army, and for the time on the popular side. As Consul, he carried, against the united efforts of the Senate, a series of moderate but popular laws which, if the Senate had permitted it, might have given a longer term of life to the Republic. Pompeius had obtained a brilliant and lucrative command in the East, which was then what India is to the English imperial *regime*. Cæsar's popular support obtained for him the charge of the province of Gallia for five years, unfettered by officialism on the part of the Senate, and as in the case of a dictator, or as Pompeius had been made by the Manilian law, able to use all the resources of the State, and responsible to the Roman people alone. Such a resort to personal government (dictatorship) was a frequent exception to the ordinary republican *regime* of Rome. It resulted from the feebleness and want of centralization which was the vice of the Senatorial rule. The need for which it alone provided, public security, was the weakness of the Republic and the *raison d'être* of the Empire. The Romans had ever since the mythical period of their history suffered disastrously from the invasions of these northern hordes. Within living memory it was but by the sword of Cæsar's uncle, Marius, that Rome was saved from the vast hosts which, rolling southward,

seemed destined to anticipate Alaric by three centuries. And now a rumour of the descent of the Helvetii might well justify the powers confided to Cæsar. It was the crisis in his career, and an event which the German historian, Moenmsen, considers to have influenced the fate of civilization to a degree only comparable with the discovery of America. The vast country known as Gallia held a warlike population vaguely estimated at between six and seven millions. Cæsar was then forty-three, in the vigour of body and intellect which belonged to the ablest man that Rome, if not the world, has ever produced. His personal appearance is described by his contemporaries—tall and slender, with scanty hair, keen grey eyes ; his well-known bust preserves to us the massive brow, the full, powerful lips, the clear-cut features and sinewy neck. He possessed over his army in a remarkable degree the magnetism which made Wellington estimate the presence of the great Napoleon on a battle-field as equivalent to a reinforcement of forty thousand men. That army was an instrument of conquest such as the world had not yet seen. The primitive Roman organization had combined the character of citizen and soldier. Obeying the law of differentiation, the soldier now became a separate social force—a change which throughout the long centuries of the

Empire favoured the growth of peaceful industries and the formation of a non-military industrial class. The legions were absolutely self-dependent. They carried their own base of operations. The legionaries repaired or made their own shoes, clothing and arms; in a few hours they were accustomed to surround their camp with an impregnable fortification. Their lines at Alesia held three times their number hemmed in, at the same time that they defied the whole force of the insurgent nation to raise the siege. In a week they bridged the Rhine for the invasion of Germany; in a month they built the fleet for the invasion of Britain. In those five years of continuous fighting Caesar had thoroughly done his work. Gallic nationality was annihilated; Gaul became practically a part of Rome—a great “change of front” of the “*Imperium populi Romani*,” which began with Caesar’s policy of admitting Gauls and other provincials into the Senate. The work then done was not arrested by the assassination of Caesar B.C. 44. Against the counsels of the wiser statesmen of their own party, the senatorial oligarchy, at the expiration of Caesar’s Gallic command, had forced him into hostilities. They made Pompeius their agent in gathering an army which Caesar defeated at Pharsalus. Had Pompeius prevailed, a second reign of terror would have ensued, without the genius of Sulla

to direct it. Cæsar made a most moderate use of his success. But his clemency was abused by an Order which then, as always, showed that it can learn nothing, forget nothing, and forgive nothing. Cæsar fell by the dagger of men whose intentions may have been those of Cato, but whose acts were those of Catiline.

Under the Empire, Roman citizenship became co-extensive with civilization, the Empire itself a vast confederation of civilized races, maintaining peace, order, public education, under a Personal Government before whose tribunal all were equal ; an Empire which survived till Constantine's barbarous "*labarum*" saw defeat never witnessed by Cæsar's eagles. The cosmopolitan spirit which had been the life of the Roman Empire when human goodness reigned on earth in the person of MARCUS AURELIUS, survived the Empire and became the spiritual kingdom of the Christian middle ages. What Cæsar began, Hildebrand carried on, and from the Empire of which all civilized men were citizens, from the Church whose vocabulary "eliminated the word 'barbarian' and substituted 'brother'" (Max Müller's "Lectures on Language") there has come down to our own day an aspiration for an ideal still more august, for a time when the war of nation against nation, and commerce

against commerce, shall cease, and the "greatest happiness" of all be the object of each—an ideal to whose realization every boy and girl can conduce, whose watchword through life is Duty.

But while fully recognizing the momentous results which have followed the conquest of Gallia, it would be unwise to be led to regard Caesar as consciously realizing those results. Caesar was no more a liberal leader in the modern sense, he was no more a cosmopolitan reformer, than he was the tyrant whose assassins were such favourites with the *Sanscullores* of the last century. A re-action has come, by whose over-estimate, even of Caesar, we must not be led away. We may believe that his great intellect was joined with a heart element when occasion permitted, and may even allow Mr. Froude full weight for the instance he gives, that when the pirates, whose games Caesar had shared as their captive, fell into his power, he strangled instead of crucifying them! But there can be no question as to his utter indifference to the enormous outpouring of human blood by which his conquests were won, or to the wholesale enslavement by which he made these conquests pay their immense cost.

Caesar wrote several books which the dark ages have not spared to us. One of these, a treatise on grammar, was called the "*De Analogia*;" we owe to it the

term "*casus ablativus*"—the "ablative case." The short portion of Cæsar's military narrative now presented to the reader as the "*BELLUM BRITANNICUM*" is in itself a complete specimen of Cæsar's style of writing, and of his thoroughness and accuracy as an observer. Its severe simplicity justifies Cicero's description, "without ornament of dress, like the living beauty of the human form."

The invasion of Britain was but an episode in the far more important conquest of Gallia. But no part of Cæsar's career made a greater impression on his contemporaries. His description of his passage over the channel, and of the first sight of the cliffs of Kent, lined with armed warriors, has a peculiarly dramatic effect. Not less interesting is his account of the island and its people. In closing this brief sketch, it may be added that Cæsar was of singularly temperate habits, and invariably notes with approbation, in his estimate of the nations whom he visited, their abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

The notes and vocabulary to this manual, are intended for the use of High School and junior University students. Attention has been paid to the latest results of comparative grammar in giving the etymology of words; and with respect to points of syntax, reference is made in all cases to the text-book used in

our High Schools—that of Harkness. Thanks are due to Mr. Vandersmissen, Librarian to the University of Toronto, for valuable assistance in permitting the use of “Jules Cesar,” of Mr. Froude’s “Caesar,” of Mommsen’s “History of Rome,” of Professor Seeley’s lately published “Lectures on Roman Imperialism,” Mr. Anthony Trollope’s book on “Caesar,” and other valuable works.

C. P. M.

TORONTO, *January, 1881.*

CÆSAR'S "BELLUM BRITANNICUM."

THE FIRST VISIT TO BRITAIN.

CÆSAR MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION OF BRITAIN.

XX.

*His object in the expedition. The merchants can give
no information about Britain.*

- 1 Exiguā parte æstatis reliquā, Cæsar, etsi in his
locis—quòd omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit—
maturæ sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci
contendit, quòd, omnibus fere Gallicis bellis, hos-
tibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat :
et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret,
tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo
insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca,
portūs, aditūs cognovisset : quæ omnia fere Gallis
2 erant incognita. Neque enim temere præter merca-
tores illò adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam
præter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quæ sunt
3 contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se
undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulæ

magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ nationes incohererent, neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portus, reperire poterat.

XXI.

Volusmus sent to reconnoitre. Ambassadors come from Britain. Comm, king of the Atrebates, sent back with them.

- 1 Ad hæc cognoscenda, priusquam periculum faceret, idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum, cum
- 2 navi longā præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur : ipse cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quòd inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transiectus.
- 3 Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam superiore æstate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, clas-
- 4 sem jubet convenire. Interim, consilio ejus cognito et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluribus ejus insulæ civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt, qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio Populi
- 5 Romani obtemperare.. Quibus auditis liberaliter pollicitus, hortatusque ut in eā sententiā permanerent, eos domum remittit, et cum his unà Commium—quem ipse, Atrebatibus superatis, regem ibi constituerat, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur—mittit. Huic

6 imperat, quas possit^{ut} adeat civitates, horteturque ut
 Populi Romani fidem sequantur, seque celeriter
 7 eò venturum nuntiet. Volusenus, perspectis regionibus,
 quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet,
 quinto die ad Cæsarem revertitur; quæque ibi perspexisset renuntiat.

XXII.

In Gallia the Morini submit. Caesar's Fleet.

1 Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum
 causâ moratur, ex magnâ parte Morinorum ad eum
 legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis con-
 silio excusarent, quòd homines barbari, et nostræ
 consuetudinis imperiti, bellum Populo Romano
 fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperâsset, facturos pol-
 2 licerentur. Hoc sibi satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse
 arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere
 volebat, neque belli gerendi, propter anni tempus,
 facultatem habebat, neque has tantularum rerum
 occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponeudas judicabat,
 3 magnum his obsidum numerum imperat. Quibus
 4 adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter
 octoginta onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis
 esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat,
 quicquid præterea navium longarum habebat,
 5 quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc

accedebant octodecim onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco, ab millibus passuum octo, vento tenebantur quominus in eundem portum pervenire possent. Has equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Quinto Titurio Sabino et Lucio Aurunculeio Cottæ, legatis, in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, deducendum dedit. Publium Sulpitium Rufum legatum cum eo præsidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere jussit.

CÆSAR'S LANDING.

XXIII.

Cæsar sets sail for Britain. His first sight of the cliffs lined with armed men.

- 1 His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiâ fere vigiliâ solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves conscendere, et se sequi jussit: a quibus quum id paulo tardius cesset administratum, ipse horâ diei circiter quartâ cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas
- 2 hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura: adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici
- 3 posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum

arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves cò convenirent,
 4 ad horam nonam, in anchoris expectavit. Interim
 legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex
 Voluseno cognôset, et quæ fieri vellet, ostendit,
 monuitque—ut rei militaris ratio, maximè ut mari-
 timæ res postulare^{nt}, ut quæ celerem atque instabilem
 motum haberent—ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res
 5 ab iis administrarentur. His dimissis, et ventum
 et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo
 et sublatis anchoris, circiter millia passuum septem
 ab eo loco progressus ap^{er}to ac plano litore naves
 constituit.

XXIV.

The Britons fight well. Caesar's men find the landing difficult.

1 At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito, præmisso
 equitatu et essedariis, quò plerumque genere in
 præliis uti consuêrunt, reliquis copiis subsequuti,
 2 nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has
 causas summa difficultas, quòd naves, propter
 magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant;
 militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus,
 magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et
 de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum,
 et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: quum illi aut ex
 arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, omnibus
distance membris expediti, notissimis locis, audacter tela

- 3 conjicerent, et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis pugnae imperiti, non eadem alacritate ac studio, quo in pedestribus uti praeliis consueverant, utebantur.

XXV.

The Eagle-bearer of the Tenth Legion leads the landing party.

- 1 Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves longas, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitator, et motus ad usum expeditior, paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus, et remis incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis, hostes propelli ac summoverti jussit: quæ res magno usu;
- 2 nostris fuit. Nam, et navium figurâ, et remorum motu, et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti, barbari constiterunt, ac paulum modò pedem retulerunt.
- 3 Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maximè propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni feliciter eveniret, “Desilite,” inquit, “commilitones, nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero.
- 4 Hoc quum magnâ voce dixisset, ex navi se projecit,
- 5 atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri, cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur, universi ex navi desiluerunt: hos item ex proximis

navibus quum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquarent.

XXVI.

Cæsar supports the landing by a boat attack.

- 1 Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter; nostri tamen, quòd neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere, neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius aliā ex navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat,
- 2 magno opere perturbabantur. Hostes verò, notis omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis impeditos adoriebantur: plures paucos circumsistebant: alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant.
- 3 Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, iis
- 4 subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, suis omnibus consequutis, in hostes impetum fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longius prosequi potuerunt, quòd equites cursum tenere
- 5 atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

XXVII.

The Britons sue for peace.

- 1 Hostes prælio superati, simul atque se ex fugā

receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace
 miserunt: obsides daturos, quæque imperâset sese
 2 factûros, polliciti sunt. Unâ cum his legatis
 Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstrave-
 3 ram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi
 a navi egressum, quum ad ^{ad} eos oratoris modo ^{as.} ina
 imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehenderant
 atque in vincula coniecerant: tum, prælio facto,
 remiserunt et in petendâ pace ejus rei culpam in
 multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam
 4 ut ignoscêretur, petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quòd,
 quum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab
 se petissent, bellum sine causâ intulissent, ignoscere
 imprudentiæ dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum
 illi partem statim dederunt, partem, ex longinqui-
 oribus locis arcessitam, paucis diebus sese daturos
 5 dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusse-
 runt, principesque undique convenire et se civitates-
 que suas Cæsari commendare cœperunt.

XXVIII.

The Cavalry.

- 1 His rebus pace confirmatâ, post diem quartum,
 quàm est in Britanniam ventum, naves octodecim,
 de quibus suprâ demonstratum est, quæ equites
 sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt.
 2 Quæ quum appropinquarent Britanniae, et ex castris
 viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut

nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliæ eòdem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur; aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propius solis occasum, magni sui cum periculo dejicerentur, quæ tamen, anchoris jactis, quum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversâ nocte in altum profectæ, continentem petierunt.

XXIX.

The Flood-tide at full moon injures Cæsar's ships.

- 1 Eadem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstus maximos in Oceano efficere consuevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subdlexerat, æstus complebat; et onerarias, quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxili-
- 3 andi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent—funibus, anchoris, reliquisque armamenti amissis—ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere) totius exercitus perturbatio facta est: neque enim naves erant aliæ, quibus reportari possent; et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas eas usui sunt, et, quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia oportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

THE BRITISH CHIEFS RESOLVE TO CUT OFF CÆSAR'S
RETREAT.

XXX.

*The British, hearing of the loss of the ships, resolve to
renew hostilities.*

- 1 Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniae, qui post praelium factum ad ea, quae jusserat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quae hoc erant etiam angustiora, quod sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellione factâ, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quod, iis superatis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea belli inferendi causâ in Britanniam transiturum
- 2 confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione factâ paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere coeperunt.

XXXI.

Suspecting their design, Cæsar repairs his fleet.

- 1 At Cæsar, esti nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum, et ex eo, quod obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit,
- 2 suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia

comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat, et, quæ gravissimè afflictæ erant naves, earum materiã atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et, quæ ad eas res erant usui,
 3 ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque quum id, summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commodè posset, effecit.

XXXII.

*The Seventh Legion, being out foraging, is attacked.
 Cæsar marches to its relief.*

1 Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine unã frumentatum missã, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullã ad id tempus belli suspicione interpositã, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars
 etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renunti-
 ârunt, pulverem majorem, quàm consuetudo ferret, in eã parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecis-
 2 set. Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex
 reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et
 3 ^{promissè} contestari sese subsequi jussit. Quum paulo longius a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque
 agrò sustinere, et, confertã legione, ex omnibus
 4 partibus tela conjici, animum advertit. Nam quòd

omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituerant: tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos, subito adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant: simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

XXXIII.

In what manner the British fought from their Chariots.

- 1 Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnae: primò per omnes partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant: et, quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverint, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus
- 2 præliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prælio excedunt, atque ita curru se collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos
- 3 receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum, in præliis præstant; ac tantum usu quotiliano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco, incitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currus citissimè recipere consuerint.

XXXIV.

Cæsar leads back his men to Camp. The Britons reinforced.

1 Quibus rebus, perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae,
tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit:
namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se
2 ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad lacessendum
et ad committendum prælium alienum esse tempus
arbitratus, suo se loco continuit, et, brevi tempore
3 intermisso, in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc
geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, qui erant in
4 agris, reliqui discesserunt. Sequutæ sunt continuos
complures dies tempestates, quæ et nostros in castris
5 continerent, et hostem a pugna prohiberent. Interim
barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucita-
temque nostrorum militum suis prædicaverunt, et,
quanta præliæ faciendæ atque in perpetuum sui
liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris
6 expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter
magnâ multitudine peditatûs equitatûsque coactâ,
ad castra venerunt.

XXXV.

The Britons receive a check.

1 Cæsar, esti idem, quod superioribus diebus
acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi,

celeritate periculum effugerent; tamen nactus equites circiter triginta, quos Commius Atrebas, de quo antè dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones
2 in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso prælio. diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre
3 non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto spatio sequuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde, omnibus longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in castra receperunt.

XXXVI.

Cæsar returns to Gaul.

1 Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de pace, venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum, quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in continentem adduci jussit, quòd, propinquâ die æquinoctii, infirmis navibus, hiemi navigationem
3 subjiciendam non existimabat. Ipse, idoneam tempestatem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem naves solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem pervenerunt; sed ex iis onerariæ duæ eosdem, quos reliquæ, portûs capere non potuerunt, et paulo infrâ delatæ sunt.

(From Book V. c. 8.)

CÆSAR MAKES A SECOND EXPEDITION TO BRITAIN.

VIII.

His landing in Kent is unopposed.

- 1 His rebus gestis, Labieno in continenti cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portūs tueretur et rem frumentariam provideret, quæque in Galliā gererentur cognosceret, consili-
umque pro tempore et pro re caperet, ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti relinquebat, solis occasu naves solvit, et leni Africo provectus, mediā circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit, et longius delatus æstu, ortā luce, (sub sinistrā) Britanniam relictam
- 2 conspexit. Tum rursus, æstūs commutationem sequutus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, quā optimum esse egressum superiore æstate
- 3 cognoverat. Quā in re admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusve navigiis, non intermisso remigandi labore, longarum navium
- 4 cursū adæquârunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano fere tempore: neque in eo loco hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar ex captivis comperit, quum magnæ manūs eò convenissent, multitudine navium perterritæ (quæ cum annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commodi

fecerat, amplius octingentis uno erant visæ tempore), à litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdiderant.

IX.

Cæsar takes a fortified place in the woods.

- 1 Cæsar, exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium copię consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus trecentis, qui præsidio navibus essent, de tertiâ vigiliâ ad hostes contendit, cò minus veritus navibus, quòd in litore molli atque aperto deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat; et præ-
- 2 sidio navibus Quintum Atrium præfecit. Ipse, noctu progressus millia passuum circiter duodecim,
- 3 hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibere et prælium committere cæperunt.
- 4 Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregiè et naturâ et opere munitum, quem domestici belli, ut videbatur, causâ, jam ante præpar-
- 5 introitûs erant præclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi pro-
- 6 hibebant. At milites legionis septimæ, testudine factâ et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperant eosque ex silvis expulerunt, paucis vulneri-
- 7 bus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Cæsar

prosequi vetuit et quòd, loci naturam ignorabat, et quòd, magnā parte diei consumptā, munitioni castrorum tempus relinquere volebat.

X.

Cæsar learns that a storm has destroyed his ships.

- 1 Postridie ejus diei mane tripartitò milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fuge-
- 2 rant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum jam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Quinto ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, superiore nocte, maximā coortā tempestate, propè omnes nāves afflictas atque in litore ejectas esse; quòd neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent, neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

XI.

The ships repaired. Cassivellaun chosen supreme Chief by the Britons. Cæsar marches against him.

- 1 His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocare atque itinere desistere jubet: ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem fero, quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coram perspicit, sic ut, amissis circitèr quadraginta navibus, reliquæ tamen refici
- 2 posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legioni

bus fabros delegit, et ex continenti alios arcessiri jubet; Labieno scribit, ut quàm plurimas posset, iis legionibus quæ sint apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multæ operæ ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci
 3 et cum castris unâ munitione conjungi. In his rebus circitèr dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis.
 4 Subductis navibus castrisque egregiè munitis, easdem copias, quas antè, præsidio navibus reliquit:
 5 ipse còdem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiæ Britannorum convenerant, summâ imperii bellicque administrandi communi consilio permissâ Cassivell-
 auno, cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter
 6 millia pasuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella interces-
 serant: sed nostro adventu permoti Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque præfecerant.

CÆSAR DIGRESSES INTO A DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN.

XII.

The Inhabitants of the Coast and of the Interior. The Island Products.

1 Britannia pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos

natos in insulā ipsā memoriā proditum dicunt :
 maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi
 causā ex Belgis transierant : qui omnes fere iis
 nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex
 civitatibus eò pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi reman-
 2 serunt atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est
 infinita multitudo, creberrimæque ædificia, fere Gall-
 icis consimilia : pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur
 aut ære, aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examini-
 3 atis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in
 mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum ; sed
 ejus exigua est copia : ære utuntur importato.
 4 Materia cujusque generis, ut in Galliā, est præter
 5 fagum atque abietem. Leporem, et gallinam, et
 anserem gustare fas non putant ; hæc tamen alunt
 6 animi voluptatisque causā. Loca sunt tempera-
 tiora, quàm in Galliā, remissioribus frigoribus.

XIII.

The shape of the Island.

1 Insula naturā triquetra, cujus unum latus
 2 est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus
 —qui est ad Cântium, quò fere omnes ex Galliā naves
 appelluntur--ad orientem solem, inferior ad meri-
 3 diem, spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum
 4 quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque
 occidentem solem, quā ex parte est Hibernia,
 diuidio minor, ut æstimatur, quàm Britannia ; sed

pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Galliā, est in
 5 Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ
 appellatur Mona; complures præterea minores
 objectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus insulis non-
 nulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumā
 6 esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus
 reperiēbamus, nisi certis ex aquā mensuris breviores
 7 esse quā in continente, noctes videbamus. Hujus
 est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum opinio, septin-
 8 gentorum millium. Tertium est contra septentriones,
 cui parti nulla est objecta terra; sed ejus angulus
 lateris maximè ad Germaniam spectat: huic millia
 passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existim-
 9 atur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies cent-
 um millium passuum.

XIV.

*Kent is most civilized. The Britons dye themselves
 with Woad. Their Marriage Institutions combine
 Polyandry and Polygamy.*

1 Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui
 Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis;
 neque multum a Gallicā differunt consuetudine.
 Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et
 2 carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes verò
 se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit
 colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugnā aspectu:
 capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis

3 rasā præter caput et labrum superius. Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, et maximè fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum liberis ; sed, siqui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, quo primùm virgo quæque deducta est.

CÆSAR RESUMES HIS NARRATIVE.

XV.

*The troops attacked while fortifying their Camp.
Death of Q. Laberius.*

1 Equites hostium essedariiique acriter prælio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint : sed, compluribus interfectis, cupidius insequuti, nonnullos ex suis
2 amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subito se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnauerunt : duabusque submissis cohortibus a Cæsare, atque his primis legionum duarum, quum hæ, perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se, constitissent, novo genere pugnae perterritis nostris, per medios audacissimè perruperunt, seque inde in
3 columnas receperunt. Eo die Quintus Laberius
4 Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus inmissis cohortibus, repellantur.

XVI.

Digression on the British Tactics.

- 1 Toto hoc in genere pugnae, quum sub oculis
 omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, intellectum est,
 nostros propter gravitatem armaturae—quòd neque
 insequi cedentes possent, neque ab signis discedere
 auderant—minùs aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem;
 equites autem magno cum periculo dimicare, prop-
 terea quòd illi etiam consultò plerumque cederent,
 et quum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent,
 ex essedis disilirent, et pedibus dispari praelio con-
 2 tenderent. Equestris autem praelii ratio et cedenti-
 bus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum
 3 inferebat. Accedebat huc, ut, nunquam conferti,
 sed rari magnisque intervallis praeliarentur, station-
 esque dispositas haberent, atque alios alii deinceps
 exciperent, integrique et recentes defatigatis suc-
 cederent.

XVII.

The Britons sustain a decisive defeat.

- 1 Postero die procul a castris hostes in colli-
 bus constiterunt, rarique se ostendere et lenius,
 quàm pridie, nostros equites praelio lacescere cœpe-
 2 runt. Sed meridie, quum Cæsar pabulandi causâ
 tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio
 Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus parti-

bus ad pablatores advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis
 3 legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in
 eos impetu facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi
 fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, quum post
 se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egerunt:
 magnoque eorum numero interfecto, neque sui collig-
 endi, neque consistendi, aut ex essedis desiliendi
 4 faculatem dederunt. Ex hac fugā protinus, quæ
 undique convenerant, auxilia discesserunt: neque
 post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis
 hostes contenderunt.

XVIII.

Cæsar marches to the Thames.

1 Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen
 Tamesin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit;
 quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc
 2 ægre, transiri potest. Eò quum venisset. animum
 advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse
 copias hostium instructas: ripa autem erat acutis
 sudibus præfixis munita; ejusdemque generis sub
 3 aquā defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus
 cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso
 4 equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed eā
 celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, quum capite
 solo ex aquā exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum
 atque equitum sustinere non possent, ripasque
 dimitterent ac se ^{in aquam} fugæ mandarent.

XIX.

Fabian Tactics of Cassivellaun.

- 1 Cassivellaunus, ut suprà demonstravimus, omni depositā spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, millibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paululumque ex viā excedebat, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster, liberiùs prædandi vastandique causā, se in agros effunderet, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latiùs vagari præhibebat.
- 2 Relinquebatur, ut neque longiùs ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar pateretur, et tantum in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantum labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.

XX.

The Trinobantes are friendly.

- 1 Interim Trinobantes, propè firmissima earum regionum civitas—ex quā Mandubratius adolescens, Cæsaris fidem sequutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat; ejus pater Imanuentius in eā civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a

- Cassivellauno, ipse fugā mortem vitaverat—legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque, sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos: petunt, ut Mandubratium ab injuriā Cassivellauni defendat, atque in civitatem mittat, qui præsit imperiumque obtineat.
- 2 His Cæsar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui, Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentaue miserunt.

XXI.

Cæsar captures the Town of Cassivellaun.

- i Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum injuriā prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis sese Cæsari
- 2 dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longè ex eo loco oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis paludibusque munitum, quò satis magnus hominum pecorisque
- 3 numerus convenërit. (Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossā munierunt, quò incursionis hostium vitandæ causā
- 4 convenire consueverunt.) Eò proficiscitur cum legionibus: locum reperit egregiè naturā atque opere munitum; tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugn-
- 5 are contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliā ex
- 6 parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pec-

oris repertus, multique in fugā sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

XXII.

Submission of Cassivellaun.

- 1 Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare suprā demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quatuor reges præerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax, nuntios mittit, atque his imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improbo adorianentur atque
- 2 oppugnent. Ii quum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione factā, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes re-
- 3 duxerunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc prælio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maximè etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos, per Atrebatem Commium de deditioe ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar, quum statuisset hiemem in continenti propter repentinos Galliæ motūs agere neque multum æstatis superesset, atque id facile extrahi posse intelligeret, obsides imperat, et, quid in annos singulos vectigalis Populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit : interdicat atque imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio, neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat.

XXIII.

Cæsar returns to Gallia.

- 1 Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare,

2 naves invenit refectas. His deductis, quòd et
captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullæ
tempestate deperierant naves, duobus com meatibus
3 exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex
tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque
hoc, neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis, quæ
milites portaret, desideraretur : at ex iis, quæ inanes
ex continenti ad eum remitterentur, et prioris com-
meatūs expositis militibus, et suas postea Labienus
faciendas curaverat numero sexaginta, perpaucae loc-
4 um caperent ; reliquæ fere omnes rejicerentur. Quas
quum aliquamdiu Cæsare frustra expectasset, ne
anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quòd
æquinotium suberat, necessariò angustius milites
collocavit, ac, summā tranquillitate consequutā, ser-
undā initā quum solvisset vigiliā, primā luce terram
attigit, omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

NOTES TO
CÆSAR'S BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

BOOK IV.—20.

1. *A small part of the summer being left, Cæsar, although in those regions, because all Gallia inclines towards the North, the winters are early.*

EXIGUA PARTE RELICTA, ablative-absolute construction. The ablative case (CASUS ABLATIVUS) was a term invented by Cæsar in his work on Grammar.

CÆSAR: name of uncertain origin; acc. some from an exploit with an elephant in Africa,—the word meaning elephant in Moorish; acc. others, from the entrance into life of the first of the name by what is now called the Cæsarean operation,—CÆSUS AB UTERO MATRIS; acc. others, from the hair,—CÆSARIES; acc. others, from the colour of the eyes.

LOCIS: note the irregular declension of this word.

Britannia.—Native Celtic name, identical with *Breton* on the mainland.

CONTENDIT, a word often used by Cæsar to express prompt action.

QUOD...ARBITRABATUR. Observe that Cæsar generally reserves the leading verb for the close of the sentence—tr. *because in almost all the Gallie wars he understood (the imperfect marks continuous action) that aid was furnished to our enemies from thence.*

OMNIBUS BELLIS; ablative of time.—Harkness, 423, 1.

HOSTIBUS NOSTRIS; the dative of acquisition.

SUB in SUBMINISTRATA, implies *secrecy*—*had been secretly furnished.*

ET SI TEMPUS—*tr. and if the time of year should-be-insufficient to prosecute-war, yet he was of opinion that it would be of great use to himself, if only he had visited the island, had examined the race of men, the location, the harbours, the approaches.*

AD BELLUM GERENDUM. The gerundive construction so common in Cæsar.

USUI, SIBI—the double dative after FORE.

ADITUS. Cicero writing to Atticus (iv. 10) at this time, mentions that Britain had ADITUS MUNITOS MIRIFICIS MODIS—whether he meant the cliffs of Dover or the Goodwin Sands.

QUE OMNIA—all which were almost unknown to the Gauls.

GALLIS—the dative of Possessor with SUM.—Harkness, 387.

2. *For neither does any one resort thither except traders.*

.... IIS IPSIS: dative of Possessor.

NOTUM EST to the Phœnician and other merchants. They only resorted to the sea-coast, as there were the Cornish tin-mines, the pearl-fisheries, and other sources of the few products sought for.—*Nor to these themselves is anything known except the sea-coast, and those regions which are opposite Gallia.* 3. *The merchants being summoned to himself from every side, he was able to ascertain (observe verb at end of sentence) neither how great was the size of the island, nor what or how great nations were inhabiting it, nor what practice of war they had, nor what institutions they used, nor what harbours were suited to an (unusually) great number of ships."* Observe the POTERAT at end of sentence, being the direct statement of a fact, is in the indicative mood, the other verbs being dependent and hypothetical, are in the subjunctive.

21.

1. *To ascertain these things, before he makes the attempt, think ing Caius Volusenus a fit person, he sends him in advance with a long ship.*

AD ILEC COGNOSCENDA; gerundive construction with preposition AD.—Harkness, 565, 1. Acc. Suetonius, Cæsar made this exploratory visit in person.

NAVIS LONGA, a ship of war, of greater length than the mer-

chant ships. NAVES ONERARIÆ. The former were chiefly propelled by oars, of which some had three rows or banks—TRIEMES—some four or five. There was a deck for fighting at the prow or poop, the prow was armed with a metal beak, or ROSTRA, with which to sink the enemy. A helmet was carried at the mast-head by the NAVIS LONGA, a basket by the trading ships. CAIUS VOLUSENUS QUADRATUS, a trusted officer.

2. HUIUS MANDAT: *he directs him, all things being explored, to return to himself as soon as possible.*

UTI . . . REVERTATUR; the subjunctive of Mixed Purpose with UT.—Harkness, 492, 2.

IPSE . . . *He himself with all his forces marches against the Morini, because from thence was the shortest passage into Britain.* The Morini were a tribe of Gallia Belgica, on the coast opposite Cantium or Kent.

4. *Hither he orders to assemble ships from every-quarter from the neighbouring regions, and the fleet which he had made in the former summer for the war with the Veneti.* The Veneti were a nation of Gallia Lugdunensis, now Vannes.

5. INTERIM. *Meantime his design being known, and by traders carried to the Britons, ambassadors come to him from several states of that island to promise that they would give hostages, and obey the empire of the Roman people.*

COMPLURIBUS—CIVITATIBUS—the Britons, like all Celtic peoples, being broken up into a number of clans.

QUI POLLICEANTUR; subjunctive of purpose.—Harkness, 500.

6. *Who being heard, having made liberal promises, and having exhorted them to persevere in that sentiment, he sends them home, with Comm.* This chief afterwards revolted against Cæsar; he was, in the end reduced to submission by Antonius. The Atrebatæ were a tribe of Gallia Belgica, south-east of the Morini.

MAGNI HABEBATUR—MAGNI is the genitive of quantity or price.—Harkness, 396. iv.—*was held of high value.*

7. IMPERAT, the direct verb in the indicative; those which follow are subordinate and admit a doubt, in the subjunctive.

He orders him to visit as many states as he can and to exhort them to follow fidelity to the Roman people. (POPULI R. is the objective genitive of possession—Harkness, 396, ii.), and to announce that he himself was coming thither speedily.

8. QUANTUM. *As-much-of opportunity as could be given to him who did not dare to go out from his ship and entrust himself to the barbarians.*

QUI NON AUDET. Subjunctive of cause.—Harkness, 517.

BARBARIS, a Greek phrase supposed to mean people of indistinct speech, but borrowed by the Romans and applied to all but themselves or the Greeks.

PERSPEXISSET; the subordinate verb is in the subjunctive.

22.

1. NAVIUM PARANDARUM; the legionary-soldiers and fabri or mechanics of each legion worked at ship-building.

QUI SE EXCUSARENT—the subjunctive of Purpose; *in order to excuse themselves for their design of the former occasion, because barbarous men, and ignorant of our policy, had made war on the Roman people, and (in order-to) promise that they would do what he should have ordered. “Our policy,” which was “to spare the vanquished and to crush the proud.”*

2. *Considering that this had happened sufficiently favourably to himself, because he neither wished to leave an enemy behind his back, (to which Cæsar had great objection,) nor had room for making war, on account of the time of year, nor considered that those occupations of such slight matters should be preferred to Britain, he therefore enjoined on them a great number of hostages. The expedition to Britain justified Cæsar’s estimate of its importance; it was more admired at Rome than his more practical services against the Gauls or Germans.*

3. EOS; the “HIS” of the last sentence.

4. NAVES ONERARIE were trading vessels.

QUOT SATIS; as many as he thought to be sufficient to transport ten legions. The legion in Cæsar’s army consisted of about 4,000 men, it had a complement usually of 300 horse. The QUÆ-

TORES MILITARES were the paymasters of the army, they collected the imposts, and acted for the Consul or prætor in his absence. The Legati were chosen by the Consul, and formed as it were his staff. The Præfecti, commandants of allied forces, ranking with the tribunes of the Roman army.

5. *To this were added eighteen ships of burden, which at a distance of eight miles from the place, were held by the wind, from being able to come into the same harbours.*

5. QUOMINUS POSSENT; subjunctive of purpose.

6. Equitibus—the indirect object is in the dative.

7. *The rest of the army he gave to Quintus to be led against (in) the Menapii.*

QUOD SATIS, i.e., to secure his retreat from Britain.

23.

1. *These things being arranged, having obtained a fit season for navigation, in about the third watch of the night he set sail, and ordered the cavalry to advance to the further port, and to embark and follow him. The "portus" was called Itius, close to Calais. The third watch was about midnight. The period from sunset to dawn was divided into four equal spaces—the Vigiliæ—each Vigilia containing three hours.*

IPSE, HORA DIEI; *he himself about the fourth hour of the day with the first ships got close to Britain, and there saw armed forces of enemies drawn up on all the hills. This was about 10 a.m.; the landing took place near Dover.*

2. *Of which place this was the nature. The sea was bounded by mountains so steep that a dart could be thrown from the higher places to the shore, i.e., was commanded by the heights.*

3. *Having considered this by no means a suitable place for disembarking, he waited at anchor to the ninth hour till the other ships should arrive; the ninth, i.e., three o'clock in the afternoon.*

4. COGNOSSET, VELLE, OSTENDIT; observe the sequence of tenses in the subjective—he shows them what he had already learned—and what he then was wishing.

MONUITQUE—and advised them, that, as the practice of military science, especially as naval matters required, all operations should be carried out at a sign and to time. This address previous to the landing, corresponded to the brief speech which it was the custom for the General to deliver just before action.

5. DATO SIGNO.—*The signal having been given and the anchors weighed.*

24.

1. ESSEDARIIS.—The drivers of the esseda or essedum, a two-wheeled war chariot of Belgian origin. The essedum was left on the higher ground, while its occupants descended to the beach to fight the disembarking Romans. When driven back they fled away in the chariot. 2. *There was from these causes the greatest difficulty because the ships, on account of their size, could not be moored except in deep water, but the soldiers, the localities being unknown, their hands embarrassed, being oppressed with a great and heavy load of arms, had-at-one-and-the-same-time to leap from the ship, and gain a footing 'mid the waves, and to fight with the enemies. Impeditis; with their weapons.—ARMORUM; properly defensive armour.—MIDITIBUS; connect with DESILIENDUM, CONSISTENDUM, and PUGNANDUM, the dative of the agent.—Harkness, 388.*

3. OMNIBUS; ablative of the cause.—PER IN PERTERITI, has an intensitive force, thoroughly-terrified; GENERIS—IMPERITI; genitive after adjectives of knowledge.—Harkness, 388. ALACRITATE AC STUDIIS; ablative of UTOR.—See Harkness, 419. *Did not use the same promptness and zeal which they were accustomed (to use) in their pedestrian (i.e., land) battles.*

25.

1. *Which when Cæsar perceived he ordered—(JUSSIT at end of sentence)—the long ships, of which both the appearance was more unfamiliar to the barbarians, and their movement readier for use, to be removed a little from the trading ships, and to be urged by oars. The NAVES LONGÆ or war ships were chiefly worked by oars, the NAVES ONERABILES by sails.—ATQUE INDE; and thence the enemy*

to be assailed and forced away by slings, arrows, engines. *USUI* and *NOSTRIS* are the double dative of person and thing, after *FUIT*.

26.

1. *Both sides fought briskly.* 2. *Our men, however, because they could neither keep their ranks, nor get a firm footing, nor follow their standard closely, (sub-sequi) and each from a different ship was attaching himself to whatever standard he met, were greatly (MAGNO OPERE) confused.*—*SIGNIS*, either the eagles, or the separate flags of Cohort or Centuria.—*HOSTES VERO* : *but the enemy*, (this word is singular in English, plural in Latin) *all the shallow-places being familiar.*—*Con* in *CONJICIEBANT*, “threw a volley.” 3. *ANIMUM ADVERTISSET.* These two words are generally contracted into “*ANIMADVERTISSET.*”—*SCAPHAS LONGARUM*; *the boats of the long ships.* *SPECULATORIA NAVIGIA*; *exploration boats*, fast-sailing vessels of light burden, painted green, so as to be less conspicuous. 4. *CURSUM TENERE.* *To maintain their course, i.e., to reach Britain as proposed.* 5. *This one particular was deficient to Caesar of his former (i.e., usual) fortune.*

27.

1. *ATQUE* is here used after *SIMUL*, though in the preceding chapter *SIMUL* stands alone. 2. *ORATORIS MODO . . . ORATOR* is often used as equivalent to *LEGATUS*.—*PERFERRET*—*DEFERRET* is preferred by Long.—*PRÆLIO FACTO.* The ablative-absolute is a favourite construction with *Cæsar*.—*IN MULTITUDINEM*; the nobles or chiefs laid the blame of hostilities on the populace. 4. *Cæsar complaining that when of-their-own-accord, (ultro) ambassadors being sent to the continent they had sought peace from him, they had made war without cause, said he forgave their imprudence, and commanded hostages.* 5. *REMIGRARE IN AGROS*; *to go back to their lands, war being over.*

28.

1. *POST DIEM QUARTAM QUAM*; *on the fourth day after they arrived in Britain.*—*QUAM* is a relative pronoun here, it should be *quem* for agreement with *DIEM*, but has become an established

phrase; also instead of "QUA" *after the fourth day on which*, it is attracted by DIEM into the accusative. Other grammarians regard QUAM as an adverb—part of POST-QUAM, separated by *imesis*.—QUE EQUITES SUSTULERANT. Why is the indicative here used, instead of the subjunctive SUSTULISSENT? SUPERIORE PORTU, called "ULTERIOR PORTUS," in c. xxiii. ANCHORIS—of these there were several to each ship, (the ship in which St. Paul sailed had four.—Acts xxvii: 29.) They were thrown from the prow.

29.

1. LUNA PLENA.—Kraner calculates that as the full moon fell on September 9th and 10th of the year 55, B.C., therefore Caesar must have landed in Britain on September 6th.—QUI DIES. *Which day is wont to cause the greatest tides on the ocean, as distinguished from the tideless Mediterranean.*

2. CURAVERAT. Though the verb of the subordinate clause, is in the indicative, because it states a fact.

NEQUE ULLA. *Nor was any opportunity given to our men either of managing them or of helping.*

3. FUNIBUS. *The cables, the anchors, and other equipments being lost, i.e., the REMI or oars.*

ET QUOD. "*And because it was evident to all that they must winter in Gaul, corn had not been provided in these regions for the winter.*"

30.

1. PRINCIPES, is subject of the verb DUXERUNT, far on in this long sentence.

ET PAUCITATEM MILITUM. *And (since) they understood the small number of the soldiers from the smallness of the camp.*

QUE HOC ERANT ANGUSTIORA. Caesar uses the ablative of the demonstrative HIC in a causal sense with the comparative.

2. RURSUS, not; *a conspiracy being again formed, but, "a conspiracy being formed in the opposite direction."*

31.

1. TAMEN ET EX EVENTU NAVIUM. *Yet both from what had hap-*

opened to the ships, and from this fact that they had suspended giving hostages.

2. AD OMNES CASUS. *To meet all results.*

SUBSIDIA, i.e., corn and material for repairs of ships.

CERE. Brass or bronze. *Æs* is the Sanscrit "*ais*," English *iron*, the earliest name of metal; perhaps connected with the root *AR*, to *plough*. It was used to strengthen the rostra. Horace speaks of the "CERATA TRIREMIS."

3. EFFICIT UT POSSET. A graceful construction to express potentiality.

32.

1. SEPTIMA. The legions which invaded Britain were the seventh and tenth. The tenth was Cæsar's favorite legion. He had about fourteen legions in all.

NEQUE ULLA. *And no suspicion of war occurring at that time, some of the people, (i.e., the Britons) were remaining in camp. Some even frequently came into our camp.*

STATIONE. Usually a cohort was left to guard each gate.

ITER FECISSET. *Had probably marched.*

2. DUAS EX RELIQUIS. *Two of the others to take their place on guard.*

3. CONFERTA LEGIONE. Cæsar as usual has the ablative construction, instead of "in legionem confertam."

4. TUM DISPERSOS. *Then having suddenly attacked them disperse I, their arms laid aside, occupied in reaping.*

INCERTIS ORDINIBUS. As their ranks were in confusion.

33.

1. The war chariot was probably an institution of the Aryan race. It was the Homeric method of fighting.

PRIMO PER OMNES PARTES. *At first they drive about in every direction, and by the very alarm (caused by) the horses and by the noise of the wheels generally disturb the ranks.*

PEDIBUS PRÆLIANTUR. *Fight on foot.*

2. The ESSEDUM held two, like the Homeric chariot, the

AURIGA and the ESSEDARIUS. The latter fought while the former looked to the horses.

3. ET BREVI MODERARI. *And quickly to check and turn them.*

PER TEMONEM; TEMO, the pole; JUGUM, the yoke which held the horses' heads together.

34.

1. QUIBUS REBUS. The ablative absolute.

AT PERTURBATIS NOSTRIS. An ablative absolute. Cæsar's fondness for this construction here, as often elsewhere, leads him into a somewhat inelegant crowding together of ablatives.

2. AD LACESSENDUM. *Thinking the time unfavorable to provoke or engage in battle.*

3. RELIQUI, i.e., the rest of the Britons.

DISCESSERUNT, i.e., went off to join their countrymen.

4. QUE . . . CONTINERENT. *Which had the effect of.* The verb to some degree hypothetical, is subjunctive.

5. *By these means a large number of infantry and cavalry being brought together.*

35.

1. NACTUS. *Having had the good fortune to obtain.*

2. COMMISSO PRÆLIO. A technical military phrase. *The battle being joined.*

3. *When having pursued over as great a space as they could accomplish by running and strength.*

36.

1. It is evident that the Britons had ships, as they could send hostages to the main land.

QUOD PROPINQUA DIE. Because the day of the equinox being near, Cæsar was aware that this period would be stormy.

3. NACTUS here also connotes the meaning of *good fortune.*

SED EX IIS. *But of these ten were not able to reach the same ports with the others and were carried a little below, i.e., further South.*

BOOK V.—S 23.

1. LABIENSUS was Cæsar's principal legate in Gallia. In the civil war he deserted Cæsar, and was killed at Munda.

UT PORTUS TUERETUR. *To secure the harbours and make provision for the supply of corn.* Another reading is "rem frumentariam" which would mean to supply corn. RES is so used in RES PUBLICA, RES BELLICA.

LENI APRICO. *By a mild south-west wind.* The wind which blew from Africa Propria. The leading clause in this long and complicated sentence is "ipse solvit."

2. *Then again, having followed the change of tides, i.e., the ebb tide, the flood tide having carried him out of his course.*

3. VIRTUS. *The manliness.*

VECTORIIS GRAVIBUSQUE NAVIGIIS. *In transports and heavy-laden vessels.*

4. QUE CUM ANNOTINIS. Generally understood *with the ships of the year before.* Long prefers to render ANNOTINIS, *the provision ships.*

AMPLIUS OCTINGENTIS. The ablative after the comparative.

9.

QUOD IN LITTORE MOLLI ATQUE APERTO. *In a sandy and open coast, not having the view shut out by cliffs.*

3. AD FLUMEN. *The Stour, ten miles from Deal.*

4. NAM CREBRIS. *For, quantities of trees being cut down, all approaches were blocked up.*

5. EX SILVIS. *Because they shot their arrows from the breast-work.*

6. TESTUDINE FACTA. "A tortoise-work being formed." The "TESTUDO" was a body of soldiers protected against missiles by their locked shields held up together with the left arms.

7. MUNITIONI CASTRORUM. *Cæsar was most particular about constructing a fortified camp at the end of each day's march.*

10.

1. *The day after that day, he sent early in the morning soldiers (MILITES here mean PEDITES) and cavalry on an expedition, in three divisions.*

2. ITINERIS is the partitive genitive.

QUAM JAM EXTREMI. *The rear of the enemy.*

11.

1. IPSE REVERTITUR. Middle force of REVERTITUR.

CORAM. *He sees in person.*

2. FABROS. *Skilled workmen attached to the legion.*

4. SUBDUCTIS NAVIBUS. *As the ships at Troy in Homer.*

5. TAMESIS. *Cæsar only knew of this river what he had found to be its distance from his place of landing, eighty miles.*

12.

1. MEMORIÆ PRODITUM. *Handed down by tradition—writing being unknown.*

2. The Gallic houses were large, of a round shape, and often thatched.

3. They use for money either brass or oblong pieces of wire, ascertained to be of a certain weight.

PLUMBUM ALBUM. *Tin.*

4. *Wood of every kind there is, as in Gallia, except beech and pine.*

5. REMISSIORIBUS. *The cold being less severe.*

13.

1. TRIQUETRA. *Triangular.* But it was not circumnavigated till the time of Agricola.

2. CANTIUM. Kant or kent, a Celtic word meaning "corner."

5. MONA is the Isle of Man, not Anglesey, which was also called *Mona*; the MINORES INSULE, those on the west coast of Scotland.—DE QUIBUS. *Of which islands some have written that*

night continues for thirty successive days at the winter solstice. (Dec. 22.) This was a mistake. Cæsar seems to have obtained information from some treatises (QUIDAM SCRIPSERUNT) lost to us.

6. CERTIS, i.e., *by accurate water measure.* The CLEPSYDRA or water-clock, an invention recently brought to Rome from Greece.

14.

3. VITRO. VITRUM is cognate to "*wood.*" This plant is still cultivated in France, as an adulteration of indigo.

4. UXORES HABENT. This means that ten or twelve had *each* a wife, and *all* the wives of the ten or twelve were in common.

DEDUCTA, i.e., DOMUM. Led home, i.e., married.

15.

2. INTERMISSO SPATIO. *After a brief interval.* ATQUE IIS PRIMIS—the PRIMA COHORTS had more men than the others.

3. Cæsar mentions his officer's death. The brief, proud sentence is sufficient praise. LAUS A LAUDATO.

16.

1. *In all this species of fighting, when this struggle was carried on before the eyes of all and before the camp, it was plain that our men on account of the weight of their arms, because they could neither pursue the retreating, nor dared to leave their standards, were less fitted for a foe of this kind.* General Braddock repeated this experience in 1755.

DISPARI PRELIO. *In an unequal kind of fighting.*

2. *But the manner of the fighting of the cavalry whether retreating or pursuing, brought equal and identical danger.*

3. NUMQUAM CONFERTI. Never in phalanx or close order, like the Romans. ATQUE ALIOS ALII. *And one relieved the other in succession, and untried and fresh took the places of the exhausted ones.*

17.

2. CAIUS TREBONIUS, a political supporter of Cæsar, afterwards one of his assassins. Cicero addressed four of his letters to this Trebonius.

NON ABSISTERENT, i.e., *to get quite close to.*

3. *Our men, an attack on them being made with vigor, routed them.*

SUBSIDIIS CONFISI. *Making sure of support.*

4. SUMMIS COPIIS. *With their entire force.*

18.

1. CONSILIO. Their policy of avoiding battle. TAMESIS or TAMESA in later Latin, Long considers the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames to have probably been Kingston-on-Thames.

2. RIPA AUTEM. *But the bank was defended by sharp stakes fastened before it, and stakes of the same kind fixed under the water were covered by the river.*

4. QUUM CAPITE. *Though by the head alone they were above the water.*

19.

1. CASSIVELLAUNUS—SERVABAT.

OMNI DEPOSITA, i.e., *all hope of a struggle being abandoned.*

OMNIBUSQUE VIIS NOTIS. *And from all the well-known avenues and lanes was sending out essedarî from the woods.*

2. RELINQUEBATUR: *It only remained that Cæsar did not allow them to straggle too far from the line of the legions, and that damage should be inflicted (impersonal construction) on the enemy, in wasting lands and making conflagrations only as far as the soldiers of the legion could effect by their strength and power of marching. Cæsar speaks with a true conqueror's unconcern of the devastation and conflagration which everywhere attended his march.*

20.

1. TRINOBANTES: The men of Essex. Cæsar was probably guided on his march by their Prince, MANDUBRATIUS. The

willingness of the Trinobantes to accept Cæsar's interference to support the chief of their clan, which is all that "regnum" means here, was no doubt very damaging to the British Confederacy under Cassivellaun. It is an anticipation of the history of all Celtic nations with their clan-system.

21.

1. The British tribes enumerated here by Cæsar are difficult to identify, excepting by the names, some of which seem to survive, *e.g.*, the *Bitroci* in the modern *Berks*. The "hundred" of *Cassio* in the county of *Berks* may, Camden thinks, preserve the name of the *Cassi*.

2. EX EO LOCO: Cæsar's position among the friendly Trinobants, where he had received from them the hostages and corn. The "town" of Cassivellaun, here spoken of, was called in the British Celtic "*tun*" (our "*town*,"), in late Latin rendered "*dunum*." It was a royal fort similar to the *rath* (place of the *re* or *rex*) at Tara. The site has been identified with *Verulamium* or *Verulam*, now St. Albans, where a portion of the old Roman city still stands. The word "town" is still used in country districts in Canada, without implying any large collection of dwellings.

3. This method of fortification with a fosse and stakes is the earliest known to history, and is probably derived from the lake-dwellers in prehistoric Europe.

4. *Thither he marches with the legions; he finds the position well fortified by nature and work, yet he attempts to storm it on two sides.*

5. The heavy armour and the formidable short sword gave the Roman legionary the advantage in this hand-to-hand fight.

22.

1. Observe the names of the chiefs of Kent: their ending in *ric* and *ax*, akin to the Celtic *re*, the Sanscrit *rajah*, the Latin *rex*. The British tactics boldly aimed at cutting off Cæsar's retreat.

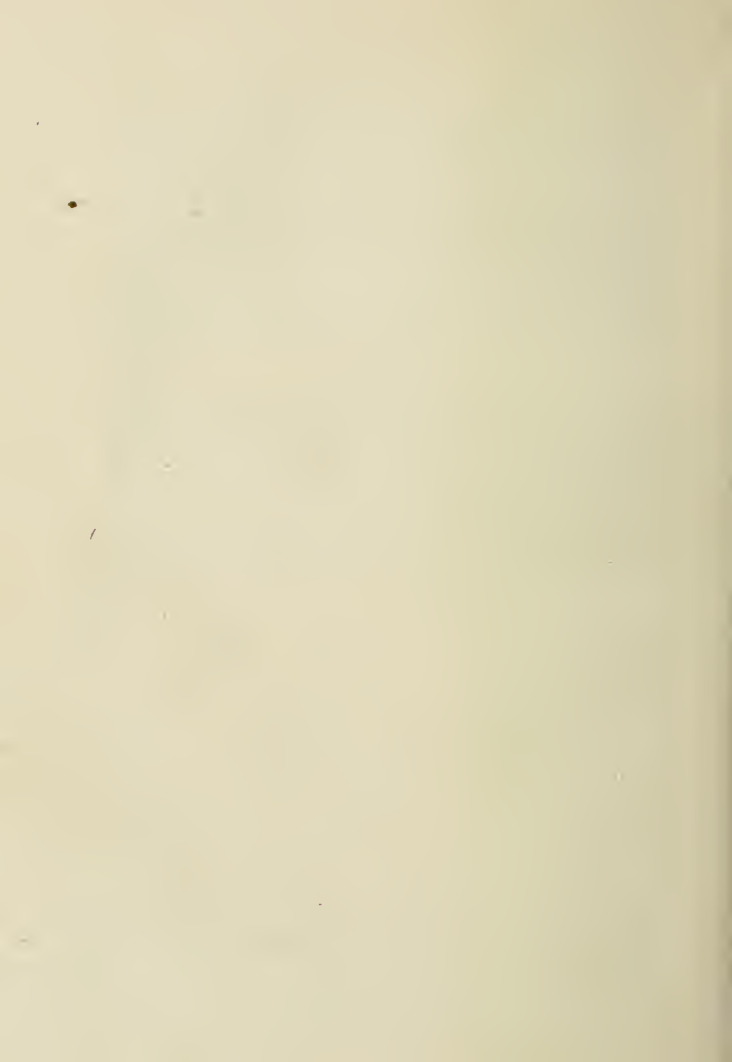
4. Cæsar dreaded those sudden insurrections of the Gauls to which the name *tumult* was originally applied. We also learn from Strabo of mutiny among the legions left in Gallia.

5. The tribute Cæsar imposed was, of course, never paid, yet Strabo says that he carried off much plunder; and Cicero's letter to Atticus evidently shews that a considerable number of slaves were taken from Britain. The impression at Rome of Cæsar's invasion of Britain is seen in the *vers de Societe* of Catullus, written at the time, and still more from the fact that an embassy of British chiefs waited on Augustus with presents and tokens of subjection.

23.

2. These are the captives referred to by Cicero; it was the custom of Cæsar to pay his expenses by the sale of great numbers of slaves, who were in great demand from the large extent of Italy cultivated by slave-labour.

4. The autumnal equinox of that year determines accurately the date of Cæsar's visit; he must have returned to Gallia before the end of September.



BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

VOCABULARY.

ā; see ab.

āb, (cf. ἀπό Sans. *apa*=*napa*) prep. with abl.—*from, away from; on the side of, in the direction of*; when joined to a noun denoting distance, *away, off*; with the agent,—*by*.

abdo, dēre, didi, ditum, (*ab, away, do, I put*) v. tr.—*I hide, conceal*; with acc. of pron., *conceal one's self* by removing. P. abdor, di, ditus sum.

ābesse, pres. inf. of absum, q. v.

ābies, etis, f. (*ab, away; eo, I go*; cf. ἐλάτῃ from ἐλαύνω)—*the silver fir*.

absisto, sistere, stiti, stitum, (*ab, away; sisto, by redup. from sto, I stand*) v. intr.—*I stand away from, depart from*.

absum, esse, fui, (*ab, away; sum, I am*) v. intr.—*I am away, am distant*.

ac, (contracted for *atque*, and in classical Latin only used before consonants) conj.—*and also; and besides*. It always conveys the notion of an event of greater importance being added to the previous one.

accēdo, dēre, cessi, cessum, (*ad, to; cedo, I go*) v. intr.—*I am added, I am added*; unipers. accedebat—it was added; accēssum est—it was approached.

acceptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of accipio, q. v.

accido, ēre, cidi, (*ad, to; cado, I fall*) v. intr.—*I happen, come to pass*; unipers. accidit, it happened.

accipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (*ad, to*;

cāpio, I take) v. tr.—*I receive*, P. accipior, accipi, ceptus sum.

ācies, īci, f., (*ac, stem of ācno, I sharpen*; cf. *axe*; ακη, a sharp point) an edge, hence—*line of battle, order of battle*.

ācriter, ācriter, ācerrime, (*acer, sharp*) adv.—*keenly, vigorously, sharply*.

ācūtus, a, um, (*acuo, I sharpen*) adj.—*sharpened, sharp, pointed*.

ād, (cf. *do, and διδωμι*) prep. gov. acc.—*to, towards; for, for the purpose of; unto; after idoneus, for; until, of time; on, at; on, upon; to, against; in the direction of, towards; in respect to*.

ādæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad, intensive, and æquo, I make equal*) v. tr.—*I keep pace with*. P. adæquor, āri, ātus sum.

adduco, dūcere, duxi, ductum, (*ad, to; dūco, I lead*) v. tr.—*I lead, lead on, induce, persuade, bring in*; P. addūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

adductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of addūco, q. v.

ādēo, ire, īvi, itum, (*ad, to; eo, I go, cf. iēra*) v. intr.—*I go to, approach, visit*.

ādēo, (*ad, to; is, he*) adv.—*so, to such an extent*.

ādītus, ūs, m. (*advo, I go to*)—*an approach, means of approach*.

adjectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of adjicio, q. v.

ădjicio, ěre, jċi, jectum, (*ad*, to; *jacio*, I throw) v. tr.—*I cast, or throw upon, throw up.* P. ădjicior, jici, jectus sum.

administrandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of administro, q. v.

administratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of administro, q. v.

administro, ăre, ăvi, ătum, (*ad*, to; *ministro*, I serve) v. tr.—*I manage, perform a service, execute.* P. administor, ări, ătus sum.

admitto, ěre, misi, missum, (*ad*, to; *mitto*, I send) v. tr.—*I commit, allow, incur.* P. admittor, mitti, misus sum.

admōdum, (*ad*, to; *modus*, a manner) adv.—*very much, exceedingly.*

ădōlescens, entis, m., (*ad*, up to; *olo*, obs. stem = *alo*, I nourish)—*a youth, a young man.*

ădōrior, ĩri, ortus sum, (*ad*, to; *ōrior*, I arise, cf. ὀρνυμι ὀρνυξ, a quail) v. tr. dep.—*I attack with hostile intent, assail, surprise.*

adventus, ūs, m., (*ad*, to; *venio*, I come)—*an arrival, the being present by arrival, of an act already consummated.*

adversus, a, um, (*adverto*) adj.—*unfavourable, unpropitious, opp. to secundus.*

adverto, ěre, verti, versum, (*ad*, to; *verto*, I turn towards) v. tr.—*I observe, perceive; ănimum advertěre, I turn my mind to anything = ănimadvertěre, and in c. 25, & 26, governs quod.* P. advertor, verti, versus sum.

advōlo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, (*ad*, to, *vōlo*, I fly) v. tr.—*I fly to, or towards, I hasten.*

ădificċium, ĩi, n., (*ădes*, a building, *făcio*, I make)—*a building, edifice.*

ăgre, ăgrĳus, ăgerrĳime, (*ăger*, sour,) adv.—*scarcely, with difficulty, opp. to facile.*

ăquinocċtĳum, ĩi, n., (*ăquus* equal, *nox*, night)—*the equinox, time of the equinox.*

ăs, ăris, n. (Sans. *ayas*, copper; cf. *ăsis*,)—*bronze, copper.*

ăstas, atis, f., (cf. *ăthw*, I burn),

—*summer.*

ăstĳmo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, (*ăes*, bronze or money, the termination *ĳmo* being the common ending, as in *finitĳmus*, *maritĳmus*.) v. tr.—*I estimate, calculate; P. ăstĳmor, ări, ătus sum.*

ăstus, ūs, m., (cf. *ăthw*, I burn)—*the tide.*

affligo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, (*ad*, against, *fligo*, I strike down) v. tr.—*I toss, injure; P. afflictor, ări, ătus sum.*

afflictus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of affligo, of ships,—*shattered, damaged.* affligo, ěre, fligi, flictum, (*ad*, against, *fligo*, I strike down) v. tr.—*I beat or dash in pieces, of ships; I ruin, cast down, of things generally.* P. affligor, gi, flictus sum.

Ăfricus, a, um., (*Africa*.)—*the south-west wind, i.e., the wind blowing from Africa towards Rome.*

ăger, ăgri, m., (cf. *ăγπος*, Varro derives from *ăgo*, nam *ăger* ab *ăgendo* dictus est, quod in eo multa *ăgenda* sunt; cf. *ăcre*)—*domains, territories, productive land, hence fields.*

ăgger, ăris, m., (*ad*, to, *gero* I bear or carry,)—*a mound, rampart.* aggřęo, ăre, ăvi, ătum, (*ad*, to *grex*, a flock) v. tr.—*I add, or join myself to something; se aggřęăre, to attach one's self.* P. aggřęor, ări, ătus sum.

ăgmĳen, ĳnis, n. (*ăgo*, I lead)—*the line of march of an army; an advancing column.*

ăgo, ăgěre, ăgi, actum (cf. *ăγω*) v. tr.—*I drive about or onward in flight, I spend or pass, of time; ăgěre ĳĳemem, to spend the winter.* P. ăgor, ăgi, ătus sum.

ălăcritas, ătis, f., (*ălăcer*, swift. Dăderlein says from *ărěre*, *ărcer*, then *ălcer* like *ărěber* and *ălělěber* from *ăresco*)—*eagerness, alacrity.*

ălbĳus, a, um, (cf. *ăλφός*, old Sabine, *ălpum*) adj.—*white; plumbum ălbĳum,—tin.*

ăliĳĳnus, a, um, (*ăliĳus*, another) ad.—*unsuitable, inopportune, unfavourable.*

ăĳĳquamdĳiu, (ăliĳuis, some, *dĳu*, a long time) adv.—*a long while, for*

some time.

ā īquantum, i, n., (āllius, another, *quantus* how much)—some part, a little.

ā īqui, qua, quod, (āllius, another, *qui*, any)—some.

ā īquis, —quid, (āllius, another, *quis*, some one)—something, some, somebody; āliquid novi consilii, *some new design*.

ā ius, a, ud, (cf. ἄλλος adj.—*another, other*, ālius, āius, one, . . . *another*; alii, . . . alii, —*some, others*).

ālo, ālere, ālūi, āltum, and ālitum, (cf. ἄλω ἄλδω, *olo, olesco*) v. tr.—*I rear, bring up*. P. ālor, āli, altus, and ālitus sum.

alter, altēra, altērūm, (cf. ἄλλος-ἕτερος,.) adj.—*one, another*

altitūdo, īnis, f., (*altus*, high and abstract termination *tudo*)—*depth, height*.

altam, i, n., (neuter form of the adj. *altus*, from ālo, I nourish)—*the deep, the open sea*.

amissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of amitto. q. v.

amitto, ėre, mīsi, missum (*a*, from, *mitto*, I let go) v. tr.—*I lose*. P. āmittor, mitti, missus sum.

amplius, neut. comp. of amplus, q. v.

amplus, amplior, amplissimus, (*am*, for *ambi*, around, *plero*, I fill), adj.—*great, numerous*; ampliōribus copiis, *with the greater part of his forces*; *amplius* in neut. of degree,—*more*.

Ancalites, um, m.,—*the Ancalites*, a people of Britain, otherwise unknown.

an āra, æ, f., sometimes erroneously written *anchōra*, (cf. ἄγκυρα, from stem āγγω I bend. Lat. *ango*, Eng. *ang* ish)—*an anchor*; in ancōris, *at anchor*.

angulus, i, m, (cf. ἄγκυλος, bent, *unc* as, a hook)—*an angl, corner*.

angustus, angustius, angustissime (*angustus*) adv.—*closely, in a crowded manner*.

angustus, a, m, angustior, &c. (*ango*, I urge into straits)—*close together, contracted, not spacious*. Opp.

to *latus*.

animus, i, m., (cf. ἀνεμος, from āw, I blow)—*the judging faculty, the mind; enjoyment, delight, recreation*.

annōtinus, a, um, (*annus*, cf. diu tinus from *diu*, long)—*a year old*, *last year*; cum annōtinis (*navibus* with *last year's ships*).

annus, i, m., (cf. ἔνος, a year, connected also with *an*=*amphi*, in composition)—*a year*.

anser, ėris, m., (cf. Germ. *Gans*)—*a goose*.

ante, (cf. ἄντα, ἄντι, opposite) adv.—*formerly, previously*.

antea, (*ante*) adv.—*before, formerly*.

antepōnendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of antepono. q. v.

antepōno, ėre, pōsui, pōsitum, (*ante* before, *pono*, I place or put) v. tr.—*I place before, prefer, I give precedence to*. P. antepōnor, pōni, pōsitum sum.

āpertus, a, um, (*ab*, from or away, and obs. *PERIO*, I open up) adj.—*open, exposed*.

appello, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, towards, *pello*, I urge) v. tr.—*I name, call, entitle*; always supplies a new predicate to the subject. P. appellor, āri, ātus sum.

appello, ėre, pāli, pulsum, (*ad* towards, *pello*, I move) v. tr.—*I bring or conduct a ship, somewhere, I land*. P. appellor, i, appulsus sum.

apprōpinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to, *propinquo*, I come near) v. intr.—*I come near to, I approach*.

aptus, a, um, aptior, &c. (*apo*, I fasten, cf. ἄπτω, *apis*, a bee, *apex*, *adipiscor*, I acquire) adj.—*fitted, suitable, good in fight*, cf. Livy X. 25, *aptus exercitus*, *an army good for fight*.

āpud, (stem *ap*, as in *aptus*; hence nearness, proximity) prep. with acc.—*with, near to, near*.

āqua, æ, f., (cf. Celtic, *ach*)—*water, the sea*.

āquilā, æ, f., (of doubtful origin, some *ōkus*, swift, others *ἀγκυλος*, curved, others still *ἀquila*, tawny)—*an*

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eagle; the *eagle*, the principal standard of a Roman legion.

arbitratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arbitror, q. v.

arbitror, āri, ātus sum, (*arbitr* = *adire* = to approach) v. ti. dep. —I *deem*, *consider*, *suppose*, *am of the opinion*.

arbor, ōris f., —a *tree*.

arcessitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arcesso, q. v.

arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, (*ad* to, *cesso*, causative of *cedo*, I go) v. tr. —I *call*, *summon*, *send for*. P. arcessor, iri, arcessitus sum.

āridus, a, um, (*areo*, I am dry) adj. —dry, as a subs. in neut., āridum, i, —dry ground.

arma, orum, n., (cf. ἄρμα, I fit on, but this is denied by Muller, who assigns an Etruscan origin)—*armour*, *weapons*.

armamenta, ōrum, (*arma*)—implements, but especially *tackling*, i. e., *ropes*, *cables*, *sails*, &c., of a ship.

armātūra, a, f., (*armo*, I equip)—*equipment*.

armātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of armo, q. v.

armo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*arma*) v. tr. —I *equip*, *I arm*. P. armor, āri, ātus sum.

aspectus, ūs, m., (*ad*, to, *spicio*, obs. I look at)—*aspect*, *appearance*.

at, conj., (cf. ἀτάρ)—*but*, always joins a new and different thought to a previous one, while *sed* always limits the previous one.

atque, (*ad*, to, *que*, and contr. *ac*) —and, and also; with comparatives, such as *par*, *item*, *aquus*, &c., —as, a purely Greek construction; with *ali* s, *contra*, &c.—*than*; and after *simul*, —as.

Atrēbas, ātis, m., one of the *Atrebrates*, an *Atrebat*.

Atrēbātes, um, m., —the *Atrēbātes*, a people of Gallia Belgica, now *Artois*, or *Département du Pas-de-Calais*.

Atrius, ii, m., (*ater*, black)—*Atrius*, a Roman officer, under Cæsar in Britain.

attingo, ēre, tigi, tactum, (*ad*, to

tango, I touch) v. tr. —I *come to a place*, *reach*, *arrive at*. P. attingor, gi, attactus sum.

auctōritas, ātis, f., (*augeo*, I increase)—*pleasure*, *will*, *precept*, *decree*.

audacter, audācius, audāciissime, (*audax*, bold) adv.—*boldly*, *fearlessly*.

audeo, ēre, ausus sum, v. semi-dep. —I *dare*, *venture*, where boldness or courage is the prominent idea.

audio, ire, ivi, itum, (cf. αὐς = *Laconian* for οὖς the ear) v. tr. —I *hear*, *listen to*, *grant a hearing*.

auditus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of audio, q. v.

auriga, æ, m., (*aurēa*, a bridle, whence old Latin AUREAX = *aurea*—*ago*, I drive)—a *charioteer*, *driver of an essedum*.

Auruncūleius, ii, m., *Aurunculeius*, a Roman legate under Cæsar.

aut, (cf. αὐ, αὐτός) conj.—or; aut . . . aut, either . . . or; always makes a direct antithetical statement.

autem (cf. ἀλλά) conj. but, on the other hand, moreover, now. Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, now the British call that a town, c. 21.

auxiliāudi, gerund of auxiliior, q. v.

auxiliōr, āri, ātus sum, (*auxilium*) v. tr. dep.—I *come to the assistance*, *aid*, *relieve*.

auxilium, ii, n., (*augeo*, I increase)—*aid*, *help*, *assistance*. Pl. *auxiliary troops*, *auxiliaries*.

B.

barbārus, i, m., (cf. βάρβαρος)—a *barbarian*, any *hostile people*; in this work applied to the Gauls and British.

barbārus, a, um, adj.—*uncultivated*, *unpolished*, *wild*.

Belgæ, arum, m., (in Low German *Balge*, means low, marshy ground,) —the *Belgæ*, a brave Celtic race in north-eastern Gallia, the eponym of Belgium.

bellum, i, n, (old form duellum, from duo, two)—*war*, *warfare*.

Bibrōci, ōrum, m., the *Bibrōci*, a British people, according to Camden

the eponyms of *Bray*.

bōnus, a, um; mēlior, ius; optimus, a, um (old form *dūonus*, hence from *duo*, two) only in sup.—*best, most favourable*.

brēvis, e; brevior, ius; brevissimus, a, um, (cf. βραχύς,) adj.—*short*; of time, *brief or little*; brēvi, in a *brief space*.

Britanni, ōrum, m.,—*the British*.

Britannia, a, f.,—*Britain, the country of the Britanni*.

bruma, a, f., (contracted for *brevi-ma*=*brevissima*,)—*the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, the winter, generally*.

C.

cæulēus, a, um, adj.—*dark-blue, ærurian, azure*.

Cæsar, āris, m., (*cedo*, I cut, others cf. *cesaries*, the hair; Sans. *Keça*, hair)—*Cæsar*, the famous Roman general, and the writer of the commentary on the *Bellum Britannicum*.

Caius, ii, m.,—*Caius*, a Roman prænomen.

Cantium, ii, n., now *Kent*, a district in *Britain*.

cāpillus, i, m., (cf. *caput*, and κεφαλή, the head)—*hair*, of the head and beard; for *erinis* is any hair.

cāpio, ċre, cēpi, captum, v. tr. generally—I *take, select, choose*; of a place, *I arrive at, reach*, especially by ship, &c.; of a plan, *to form, adopt, decide upon*; *I take by force of arms*; *I make prisoner*. P. cāpior cāpi, captus sum.

captivus, i, m., (cāpio, I take,)—*a captive, a prisoner*.

captus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cāpio, q. v.

cāput, itis, n., (cf. κεφαλή, the head, Germ. *Kopf*)—*the head*.

cāro, carnīs, f., (cf. κρέας,)—*flesh*.

Carvilius, ii, m., *Carvilius*, one of the four kings of *Cantium* under *Cassivelaunus*.

Cassi, ōrum, m.,—*The Cassi*, a British tribe north of the *Thames* who submitted to *Cæsar*.

Cassivēlaunus, i, m.,—*Cassivelaunus*, leader of the British confederacy against *Cæsar*, B. C. 55.

castra, ōrum, n.,—*a camp, an encampment*, containing many tents or huts, *casas*.

cāsus, ūs, m., (*cado*, I fall, I happen)—*chance, event, mishap*.

causa, a, f., reason, *just cause*, in abl. causā, on account of, by reason of.

cēdo, ċre, cessi, cessum, v. intr.—*I go away, retreat, give place*.

cēler, cēleris, ċ, (cf. κέλλω, I move swiftly, and *procella* a storm) adj.—*swift, speedy, rapid*.

cēlērītas, ātis; f (celer)—*swiftness, speed, celerity*.

cēlērīter, cēlērīus, cēlerrīme, (celer) adv.—*swiftly, speedily, rapidly*.

Cēnīmāgnī, ōrum, m.,—*The Cenimani* or *Icenī*, a British tribe north of the *Thames*, chief town *Venla*, now *Caster*, near *Norwich*.

centum, adj., indecl.—*a hundred*.

cēpi, perf. ind. act. of cāpio, q. v.

certe, certius, certissime, (certus) adv.—*certainly, truly*.

certas, a, um, (cerno, I see clearly) adj.—*sure, certain, definite, comp.*

certior, ius, certissimus, a, um,

Cingētōrix, igris, m.,—*Cingetorix*, one of the four kings of *Cantium*, under *Cassivelaunus*.

circiter, (circus, anything round) adv.—*about, nearly, not far from*.

circūitus, ūs, m., (circum, around, eo, I go)—*circuit, circumference*.

circundo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, (circum, around, dō, I give) v. tr.—*I surround, encircle, encompass*. P. circundor, dāri, dātus sum.

circumsisto, sistere, stēti, (circum, around, sisto, by redup. from sto, I stand) v. tr.—*I surround, enclose*. P. circumsistor, sisti.

cīto, citius, citissime, adv.—*quickly, speedily*.

civitas, ātis, f., (civis, a citizen)—*state, i.e. the citizens united under one body politic*.

clāre, (celo, I hide) adv.—*secretly, in private*.

classis, is, f., (cf. κλῆσις, from καλέω, a gathering), of men at sea,—*the fleet*, including not only the ships, but also the troops on board.

cōactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cogo, q. v.

cæpi, isse, cæptum, (con, together, apio=apo, I fit) v. tr.—*I began, commenced*; the present tenses are not used by good writers of the Augustan age. P. cæptus sum.

cognitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cognosco, q. v.

cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, (con, intensive, nosco, I know, cf. γινώσκω) v. tr.—*I examine, investigate, perceive, learn*; and in the preterite tenses, *I know, have a knowledge of*. P. cognoscor, cognosci, cognitus sum.

cōgo, ēre, cōgi, cōactum, (con, to gether, ago, I drive) v. tr.—*I collect, get together, assemble*. P. cōgor, cōgi, cōactus sum.

cōhors, rtis, f., (with the old form cors, cf. χορός, a trained body of men)—*a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, composed of three manipuli, or six centuriae.

cōhortatus, a, um, perf. part. of cōhortor, q. v.

cōhortor, āri, ātus sum, (con, with, hortor, I advise) v. tr. dep.—*I exhort, encourage*; cōhortāti inter se, *having mutually exhorted each other*.

colligendi, gerund of colligo, q. v.

colligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, (con, together, lego, I choose) v. tr.—*I collect, or gather into one place, assemble, I recover my courage or resolution*; sui colligendi, v. ch. 17. P. colligor, gi, collectus sum.

collis, is, m.,—*a hill, high ground*.

collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, with or together, loco, I set or place) v. tr.—*I place, station myself; crowd together*. P. collōcor, āri, ātus sum.

collōquor, qui, loquūtus sum, (con, together, loquor, I speak) v. tr. dep.—*I hold a parley, or conference together, talk with one another*, the usual construction is *cum aliquo*; and less frequently *in'er se*.

collōquūtus, a, um, perf. part. of

collōquor, q. v.

colō, ēre, cōlāi, cultum, (cf. stem, kol, as in kolēw and βουκόλος) v. tr.—*I till, cultivate, tend, take care of*. P. color, i, cultus sum.

cōlor, ōris, m.,—*colour, tint, hue, complexion*.

commēātus, ūs, m., (con, together, meo, I go)—*provisions, supplies, for an army; a convoy, a company or detachment carried or transported*.

commendo, āre, āvi, atum, (con, together, mando, I entrust) v. tr.—*I commit myself to anyone for protection, aid or support, entrust to*. P. commendor, āri, ātus sum.

commilito, ōnis, m., (con, with, or along with, miles, a soldier)—*a fellow-soldier, comrade in arms*.

commissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of committo, q. v.

committendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of committo, q. v.

committo, ēre misi, missum, (con, mitto, I send or cause to go) v. tr.—*I enter upon or engage in a battle; I trust myself to*; in this meaning with acc. and dat. P. committor, ti, commissus sum.

Commius, ii, m.,—*Commius*, an Atrebat sent into Britain by Caesar. See n. iv. c. 35.

commōde, commōdū, commōdisime, (commodus) adv.—*conveniently, satisfactorily*.

commodum, i, n., (commodus)—*advantage, convenience*.

commōdus, a, um; ior, ius; issimus, a, um, (con, with, modus, a measure) adj.—*convenient, suitable, advantageous*.

commūnis, c, (con, together, munis, old classical, ready to oblige) adj.—*common, for all*.

commūtatio, ōnis, f., (con, along with, mutatio, a change)—*a changing, a variation*.

compāro, āre, āvi, atum, (con, intensive, paro, I make ready) v. tr.—*I make ready, procure, provide*. P. compāror, āri, atus sum.

compello, ēre, pūlli, pulsum, (con = cum, pello, I drive) v. tr.—*I drive to*

gether, force, compel. P. compellor, i, pulsus sum.

compērio, ĩre, pēri, pertum, (con = cum, aperio, as if from *perē*, I go through) v. tr.—*I ascertain, learn with certainty.* P. compērior, ĩri, pertus sum.

complēo, ěre, ěri, ětum, (con = cum, pleo, I fill) v. tr.—*I fill entirely or completely.* P. complēor, ěri, ětus sum.

complēres, plūra, (con = cum, plures, very many) adj.—*very many, several.*

comporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (con. together, porto, I bear) v. tr.—*I collect, carry, bring.* P. comportor, āri, ātus sum.

comprehendo, ěre, di, sum, (con = cum, prehendo, I grasp) v. tr.—*I lay hands upon, seize.* P. comprēndor, di, sus sum.

comprēhensus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of comprēndō, q. v.

concursus, ūs, m., (con, together, cursus, a running)—*a collision, pounding together.*

confero, ferre, tūli, collatum, (con, together, fero, I bear) v. tr.—*I bring, bear or carry together into one place, collect; I refer something to a person as its author, ascribe, attribute.* P. confēror, ferri, collatus sum.

confertus, a, um., (con, together, farcio, I press close) adj.—*crowded, dense, in a compact body.*

confestum, (con, together, fero, I bear, through the form *festino*, I hasten) adv.—*at once, speedily, promptly.*

confido, ěre, fĭsus sum, but Livy. 44. 13, *confidērunt* (con, together, fido, I trust) v. intr.—*I trust confidently, am assured, rely firmly, much stronger than sperare.*

confirmātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of confirmo, q. v.

confirmo, āre āvi. ātum, (con = cum, firmo, I make strong) v. tr.—*I strengthen, establish, determine upon.* P. confirmor, āri, ātus sum.

confisus, a, um, perf. part. of confido. q. v.

confligo, ěre, flĭxi, flĭctum, (con, together, fligo, I da-h) v. intr.—*I engage with, or enter into a conflict with, strive, contend.*

conſicio, ěre, jeci, jectum, (con, against, jacio, I throw) v. tr.—*I hurl a dart or javelin; or persons, I cast or throw; in vincula conſicio* *to cast into prison.* P. conſicor, jeci, jectus sum.

conjungo, ěre, junxi, junctum, (con, together, jungo, I join) v. tr.—*I unite into one, connect, bind together.* P. conjungor, junxi, junctus sum.

conſerātio, ōnis, f., (con, together, juro, I swear)—*a conspiracy, plot.*

conſcendo, ěre, di, suda, (con intensive, scando, I climb) v. tr. of ships, —*I go on board, embark.* P. conſcendor, di, conſcensus sum.

conſequer, qui, sequutus sum, (con, along with, sequor, I follow) v. intr. dep.—*I follow after; ensue; spring up.*

consequutus, a, um, perf. part. of conſequer, q. v.

conſido, ěre, sēdi., sessum., (con, together, ūdo, sit down) v. intr.—*of military events,—I encamp, pitch a camp.*

conſilium, ūi, n., (conſulo, I reflect, cf. *consul*)—*plan, determination, object, purpose; judgment, sense, prudence.*

conſimilis, e, (con, intensive, similis, like) adj.—*similar in all respects, wholly or entirely like.*

consistendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of consisto, q. v.

cousisto, ěre, sŭti, stitum, (con = cum, sisto, relupl. from *sto*, I stand,) v. intr.—*I remain standing, halt, keep a position, post myself, stand.*

conſpicio, ěre, spexi, spectrum, (con, intensive, spĕcio, old form, I see) v. tr.—*I get sight of, descry, perceive.* P. conſpicior, ĩci, conſpectus sum.

conſpicor, āri, ātus sum, (conspicio) v. tr. dep.—*I see, descry, get a sight of.*

conſtituo, ěre, ūi, ūtum, (con, together, statuo, I place) v. tr.—*of per*

sons,—*I set up, appoint*; of things,—*determine, decide upon*; place, station; of an army, *I draw up, place in battle array*. P. constitutor, stitui, constitutus sum.

consto, āre, stīti, stātum, (con, together, sto, I stand) v. intr.—*I am established, settled*; constabat, it was evident.

consuesco, ēre, suēvi, suētum, (con, intensive, suesco, freq. of suō, I am wont) v. intr.—*I am wont or accustomed*.

consuetudo, inis, f., (consuesco)—*custom, manner, habit, usage*; manner of life, intercourse.

consulto, (consūlo, I advise) adv.—*deliberately, on purpose*.

consumo, ēre, sumpsi, sumptum, (con, together sumo, I take for myself) v. tr.—of time.—*I spend, consume*. P. consumor, sūmi, sumptus sum.

consumptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of consumo, q. v.

contendo, ēre, di, sum, (con=cum, tendo, I stretch or reach to) v. tr.—*I proceed to go, seek to arrive at, go, bend the course*; *I strive eagerly, exert one's self zealously for*; of soldiers in battle, *strive, contend*; *endavour*. P. contendor, di, tensus sum.

contentio, ōnis, f., (contendo)—*strife, contention, struggling*.

contestatus, a um, perf. part. of contestor. q. v.

contestor, āri, ātus sum, (con, intensive, testor, I call as a witness) v. tr. dep.—*I invoke, I call to witness*.

continens, entis, f., (con, together, tēnō, I hold)—*the continent, the mainland*.

continens, entis, (contīnēō) adj.—*continual, uninterrupted*.

contineo, ēre, ūi, tentum, (con, together, tēnō, I hold) v. tr.—*I encompass, environ, enclose*; *restrain, check*; with se, *remain*. P. continēor, ēri, tentus sum.

continūus, a, um, (con=cum, tēnō, I hold) adj.—*successive*.

contūli, perf. ind. act. of confūro.

contra, prep. with acc.—*over against, opposite to*.

contractus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of contraho, q. v.

contrāho, ēre, traxi, tractum, (con, together, traho, I draw) v. tr.—*I draw, or bring together, assemble*. P. contrāhor, trāhi, tractus sum.

convēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, (con, together, venio I come) v. tr.—*I assemble, come together, collect together*. P. convēnior, convēniri, conventus sum.

convōcātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of convoco, q. v.

convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, (con, together, vōco, I call) v. tr.—*I call together, assemble*. P. convōcor, āri, ātus sum.

cōrīor, īri, ortus sum, (co, for con, intensive, and ōrior, I arise) v. tr.—*I arise, spring up*.

cōortus, a, um, perf. part. of cōrīor, q. v.

cōpīa, æ, f., (con, ops. plenty)—*supply, quantity*; in the pl. *forces*.

cōram, (con=cum, ōra, the face) adv.—*personally, before one's own eyes, in one's own person*.

corpus, ōris, n.,—*the body*.

Cotta, æ, m.,—*Cotta*, L. A. Aurunculeius, one of Caesar's legates in Gaul.

crēber, bra, brum, (ere, in cresco, I grow) adj.—*very many, numerous; abundant, plentiful*.

crēbrior, ius, crēberrimus, a, um, comp. and sup. of creber, q. v.

culpa, æ, f., (Doderlein says from cellere, to strike)—*a fault, blame*.

cum, prep. with abl. (cf. ēuv)—*with, together with, along with*.

cunctans, antis, pres. part. of cunctor, q. v.

cunctor, āri, ātus sum, (cf. conor, I attempt) v. tr. dep.—*I delay, hesitate, linger, am in doubt*.

cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (cura, anxiety, from quero, I ask) v. tr.—*I take care, cause to be done*. P. cūror, āri, ātus sum.

cūpīde, cūpīdus, cūpīdissime, (cūpīo, I desire) adv.—*eagerly, zealously, in comp. somewhat eagerly*.

currus, ūs, m., (*curro*, I run)—*a war chariot, a chariot.*

carsus, ūs, m., (*curro*, I run) *a course, passage, voyage; cursum tenere, to keep a straight course.*

D.

dātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *do*, q. v.

dāturus, a, um, fut. part. act. of *do*, q. v.

de, prep. with abl.—*down, down from; with respect to, about, concerning; of time, about; of things, concerning; of persons, regarding; de consilio, for the plan; de improviso, suddenly, unexpectedly.*

dēcem, (cf. *δέκα*, ten) adj. indecl.—*ten.*

dēcimus, a, um, (*decem*) adj.—*tenth.*

dēclivis, e, (*de*, down, *clivus*, a slope) adj.—*downhill, steep, sloping, descending, ōris*, n., (*de*, down from, *dēcus*, an ornament)—*a disgrace, dishonour.*

dēdi, perf. ind. act. of *do*, q. v.

dēditio, ōnis, f., (*dēdo*, I give up)—*a surrender, capitulation.*

dēditurus, a, um, fut. part. act. of *dēdo*, q. v.

dēdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum (*de*, away from, *do*, I give) v. tr.—*I surrender, capitulate, yield.* P. *dēdor*, *dēdi*, *dēditus sum*,

dēducendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of *dēduco*, q. v.

dēduco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*de*, down, *dūco*, I lead) v, tr.—*I lead against, generally with in; lead away, withdraw; of ships, launch; of a woman, I lead away home, marry.* P. *dēducor*, *dēduci*, *dēductus sum*.

dēductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēduco*, q. v.

dēfram, imp. ind. of *desum*, q. v.

dēfātigo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *fātis* enough, *ago*, I drive) v. tr.—*I weary out, exhaust.* P. *dēfātigor*, āri, ātus sum.

dēfectio, ōnis, f., (*de*, down, *fācio*,

I do) *a revolt, desertion, defection.*

dēfendo, ēre, di, sum, (*de*, down, *FENDO*, obs. I ward off,) v. tr.—*I defend, protect.* P. *dēfendor*, di, sus sum.

dēfensus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *dēfendo*, q. v.

dēfēro, ferre, dētūli, dēlātum (*de*, down, *fero*, I carry) v. tr.—*of a ship, I drive away, drive down.* P. *dēfēror*, ferri, dēlātus sum.

dēfīcio, ēre, fēcī, fectum, (*de*, down, *fācio*, I do) v. intr.—*I fail, am wanting.*

dēfīgo, ēre, fixi, fixum, (*de*, down, *figo*, I set up) v. tr.—*I drive down or fasten into, fix.* P. *dēfigor*, figi, fixus sum.

dēfixus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēfigo*, q. v.

dēfūi, perf. ind. of *dēsum*, q. v.

dēinceps, (*de*, down, *in*, into, *capio*, I take) adv.—*successively, one after another.*

dēinde, (*de*, from, *inde*, thence)—*thereafter, then, afterward, next in order.*

dējicio, ēre, jēcī, jectum, (*de*, down, *jācio*, I hurl) v. tr.—*I precipitate, drive down.* P. *dējicior*, *dējici*, *dējectus sum*.

dēlātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēfēro*, q. v.

dēligātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēligo*, q. v.

dēligo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *ligo*, I bind) v. tr.—*I bind, bind up, fasten.* P. *dēligor*, āri, ātus sum.

dēligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, (*de*, out of, *ligo*, I choose) v. tr.—*I select, choose.* P. *dēligor*, *dēligi*, *dēlectus sum*.

dēlitesco, ēre, litti, (*de*, away, *litesco*, freq. of *lateo*, I am hid) v. intr.—*I hide, conceal myself, lurk.*

dēmessus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *dēmēto*, q. v.

dēmēto, ēre, messui, messum, (*de*, down, *mēto*, I reap, or mow) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down.* P. *dēmētor*, mēti, dēmessus sum.

dēmōstrātum est, perf. ind. uni-pers. of *demonstro*, q. v.—*it has been pointed out.*

dēmōstro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, in-

tensive, *monstro*, I point out) v. tr.—*I show, indicate, point out.* P. *demonstror*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

deni, *ē*, *a*, (*decem*) adj. distrib. num.—*ten each, by tens, ten at a time.*

dēpērēo, *ire*, *ii*. or *ivi*,—(*de*, down, *pērēo*, I perish) v. intr.—*I perish utterly, go to ruin, am lost, founder.*

dēpōno, *ēre*, *pōsūi*, *positum*, (*de*, down, aside, *pōno*, I place) v. tr.—*I lay aside, lay down, set aside.* P. *dēpōnor*, *pōni*, *pōsitus* sum.

dēpōsitus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dēpōno*, q. v.

dēsīdēro, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (*de*, down, *sēd*, akin to *sidus*, an appearance, cf. *ēidos*, *είδος*.) v. tr.—*I long for; hence, miss, and so in pass. am lost.* P. *dēsīdēror*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

dēsīliendī, gerund of *dēsīlīo*, q. v. *dēsīlīo*, *ire*, *sīlīi*, *sultum*, (*de*, down, *salīo*, I leap, cf. *ἀλλομαι*.) v. intr.—*I leap down.*

dēsīsto, *ēre*, *stīti*, *stitum*, (*de*, intensive, *sisto*, I stop) v. intr.—*I leave off, give over, desist.*

dēsūm, *dētūi*, *dēsse*, (*de*, down from, *sum*, I am) v. intr.—*I am wanting, fail, do not serve.*

dētrīmentum, *ti*, *n.*, (*de*, down, *tero*, I wear away)—*loss, damage, defeat, overthrow.*

deus, *dei*, *m.*, (cf. *θεός*, *Διός*, *Jovis*)—*a god.*

dīco, *ēre*, *dīxi*, *dictum*, (with the old form *DEICO*, cf. *δεικνυμι*.) v. tr.—*I say, speak; dictum est, mention has been made.* P. *dīcor*, *dīci*, *dictus* sum.

dictum est, unipers. perf. ind. pass. of *dīco*, q. v.

dies, *dīci*, *f.* in sing. rarely, generally, *m.*, (cf. Sans. *d*.)—*a day, a period, as die æquinoctii,*

differo, *ferre*, *dī* null, *dīlātum*, (*dī* or *dīs*, apart, *fero*, I carry.) v. intr.—*I differ, am different.*

difficultas, *atis*, *f.*, (*dīs*, apart, *facilis*, easy,)—*difficulty, trouble.*

dīmīco, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (*dī*, intensive, *mīco*, I flash or move quickly;

the perf. *dimicēti*, only occurs once in Ovid.) v. tr.—*I fight, struggle, contend.* P. *dīmīcor*, *āri*, *ātus* sum; *dimicaretur*, *the struggle was carried on.*

dīmīdīum, *ii*, *n.*, (*dī* asunder, *medius*, the middle,)—*the half.*

dīmīssus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dīmītto*, q. v.

dīmītto, *ēre*, *mīsi*, *missam*, (*dī*, apart, *mitto*, I cause to go.) v. tr.—*I send out, send forth, in different directions; dismiss, discharge, disband; of inanimate objects, abandon, desert.* P. *dīmīttor*, *mitti*, *missus* sum.

dīscēdo, *ēre*, *cessi*, *cessum*, (*dī*, apart, *cedo*, I go.) v. intr.—*I march away, decamp; ab signis discēdere, to quit the standard, leave the ranks.*

dispar, *pāris*, (*dīs*, asunder, *par*, equal,) adj.—*unequal.*

dispergo, *ēre*, *persi*, *persum*, (*dīs*, apart, *spargo*, I scatter, v. tr.—*I scatter on all sides, disperse.* P. *dispergor*, *gi*, *sus* sum.

dispersus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dispergo*, q. v.

dispōno, *ēre*, *pōsūi*, *positum*, (*dīs*, apart, *pōno*, I set,) v. tr.—*I place here and there, set in different places, distribute.* P. *dispōnor*, *i*, *positus* sum.

dispōsitus, *a*, *um*, perf. part. pass. of *dispōno*, q. v.

dīstrībūo, *ēre*, *tūi*, *tūum*, (*dīs*, apart, *trībūo*, I assign,) v. tr.—*I divide up, assign, distribute, apportion.* P. *dīstrībūor*, *tūi*, *tūus* sum.

dīu, *dīutius*, *dīutissime*, (connected with *dies*, *ἡμέρα*.) adv.—*a long time, long while, long.*

dīvido, *ēre*, *vidi*, *visum*, (*dī*, apart, *vidēo*, I see,) v. tr.—*I part asunder, divide, separate.* P. *dīvidor*, *dī*, *visus* sum.

dō, *dāre*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, (cf. *δο*, stem of *δίδωμι*.) v. tr.—*I give, bestow, furnish; in fugam dare, to put to flight.* P. *dor*, *dāri*, *dātus* sum.

domesticus, *a*, *um*, (*domus*, a house) of warlike events,—*domestic, internal, civil.*

domus, *ūs*, *f.*, cf. *ἔδος*, from *ἐδ* v

I build,)—a house, but only in the adv. use in this book—*home*.

dūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*dux*, a leader), v. tr.—*I lead, conduct; deem, consider*. P. dūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

dum, (cf. ᾔδη,)—*whilst, while*.

dūo, dūo, dūo, (cf. δύο,) adj. num.—*two*.

duōdecim, (dūo, two, decem, ten,) adj. num.—*twelve*.

dūodēni, (dūo, two, deni, ten each), adj. distr.—*twelve each, twelve apiece, by twelves*.

dūplico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*duplex*, i.e. dūo, two, plico, I fold,) v. tr.—*I double*. P. dūplicor, āri, ātus sum.

Dūrus, i, m., (*dūrus*, hard,)—*Durus*, Q. Laberius, a tribune of the soldiers, slain in Britain.

dux, dūcis, m., (*duco*, I lead)—a chieftain.

E.

e, prep. with abl., *out of, from*, see ex.

ea, nom. sing. fem. of is, ea, id, q. v.

efficio, ēre, feci, factum, (*ex*, out of, *facio*, I do or make,) v. tr.—*I cause to do, I succeed in doing anything, accomplish, effect; produce*. P. efficior, fici, effectus sum.

effugio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, (*ex*, out of, away, *fugio*, I flee, cf. φεύγω,) v. tr.—*I succeed in flight, hence escape*.

effundo, ēre, fudi, fūsum, (*ex*, out of, *fundo*, I pour,) v. tr.—of persons, *I pour forth as a multitude, spread abroad*. P. effundor, di. effusus sum.

ēgi, per. ind. act. of āgo, q. v.

egrēdiendi, gerund of egrēdior, q. v.

egrēdior, di, egressus sum, (*e*, out of, from, *grādior*, I step,) v. intr. dep.—*I disembark, land*.

egrēgie, (*e*, out of, beyond, *grex*, a flock,) adv.—*uncommonly, excellently, singularly*.

egressus, ūs, m., (*egrēdior*), a landing place, for disembarking.

egressus, a, um, perf. part. of egrēdior, q. v.

ēgo, mei, (cf. ἐγώ,) pers. pron.—*I*. ejicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, (*e*, out of, *jacio*, I hurl,) v. tr.—of ships, *I strand, cast ashore, wreck*; of military affairs, *I sally forth, rush out*. P. ejecior, jici, jectus sum.

ēmitto, ere, misi, missum, (*e*, out of, away, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I send out or send forth, dislodge*. P. emittor, mitti, missus sum.

ēnim, (*e*, demonstrative, cf. *equidem*, nam, for,)—*for*. Its position is regularly either after the first word in the clause, or the first two or more closely connected words.

eo, (*is*), adv. of place—*thither, to that place*; after comparatives, *on this account*.

ēo, ire, ivi and ii, Itum, (cf. ἔπει,) v. intr.—*I go, come, go forward*.

eodem, (*idem*), adv. of place—*thither, to the same place*.

ēques, Itis, m., (*equus*, a horse, *co*, I go,)—a horseman, trooper, cavalry.

ēquester, tris, tre, (*equus*), adj.—*equestrian, pertaining to cavalry*.

ēquitātus, ūs, m., (*equus*),—*cavalry*.

ēquus, i, m., (cf. ἵππος, ἵκκος, Sans. *agva*)—a horse.

ēruptio, ōnis, f., (*e*, out, *runpo*, I burst,) a military term,—*sortie, sally*.

esse, pres. inf. of sum, q. v.

essēdārius, ii, m., (*essedum*),—a fighter in a war-chariot.

essēdum, i. n., (a Celtic word purely,)—a war chariot with two wheels.

et, conj.—and, et. . et, both. . and, as well. . as, not only. . but also.

etiam, (*et*, *eam*, from *is*), adv. with comparatives adding intensity,—*yet, still*; generally annexing an additional idea,—and also, furthermore, besides.

etsi, (*et*, *si*, if,) conj.—*although, albeit*.

ēvēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, (*e*, out of, *venio*, I come,) v. intr.—*I turn out, r'sult, issue*.

ēvēntus, ūs, m., (*ēvēnio*), what oc-

curs or happens to any one, hence, — *an accident, occurrence.*

ēvoco, āre, āvi, ātum, (e out of, eco, I call,) v. tr.—I summon, call together. P. ēvoco, āri, ātus sum.

ex, prep. with abl. (ēx, or ēg,) generally,—from, out of; of distance, from; of persons and places, from, on, out of, down from; of time, during.

exāminatus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of examino, q. v.

exāmino, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, out of, agno, from ago, I lead,) v. tr.—I try, weigh, examine. P. exāmino, āri, ātus sum.

excēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (ex, out of, cedo, I go,) v. intr.—I retire, withdraw.

excipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (ex, out of, cāpio, I take,) v. tr.—I come next to, succeed, relieve, take the place of. P. excipio, cēpi, ceptus sum.

exclūdo, ēre, clusi, clūsum, (ex, out of, claudo, I shut,) v. tr.—I hinder, prevent, exclude. P. exclūdo, clūdi, clusus sum.

excūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, out of, causa, a charge, or case,) v. tr.—with a personal object,—I excuse, assign as a reason or excuse. P. excūso, āri, ātus sum.

exercitatio, ōnis, f., (exercēo, I busily engage myself,)—exercise, practice.

exercitus, ūs, m., (exercēo)—a disciplined body of men, hence, an army.

exiguitas, ātis, f., (exiguus,)—smallness, littleness, small size.

exiguus, a, um, (exigo, I measure exactly,) adj.—small, short, scanty.

existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, intensive, estimo, q. v.) v. tr.—I judge, consider, deem, suppose. P. existimo, āvi, ātus sum.

expeditio, ōnis, f., (expedio, I extricate,)—an expedition, an enterprise against an enemy, incursion.

expeditus, a, um, (expedio, I extricate,) adj.—free, disengaged, easy, prompt, ready.

expeditior, ius, comp. of expeditus, q. v.

expello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, (ex, out of, pello, I drive,) v. tr.—I drive away, eject, expel, thr. st out. P. expellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

exploratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of exploro, q. v.

exploro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, intensive, ploro, I cry aloud,) v. tr.—I spy out, reconnoitre. P. exploro, āri, ātus sum.

expōno, ēre, pōsi, pōsitum, (ex, out, pono, I place,) v. tr.—I disembark, land; set out, expose to view, post. P. expōnor, pōni, pōsitus sum.

expositus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of expono, q. v.

expūli, perf. ind. act. of expello, q. v.

exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (ex, out of, specto, I look,) v. tr.—I look for, await, am awaiting for. P. exspecto, āri, ātus sum.

exsto, āre, —, —, (ex, out of, sto, I stand,) v. intr.—I stand out, stand above, project.

extrāho, ēre, traxi, tractum, (ex, out, trāho, I draw,) v. tr.—I withdraw, eradicate, bring to an end. P. extrāhor, hi, tractus sum.

extremus, i, m., (exter, outside, outward,) properly an adj., but in this book—the rear of an army.

F.

fāber, bri, m., (facber, hence, from fācio, I do or make,)—a workman, artisan.

fāciendus, da, dum, fut. part. pass. of fācio, q. v.

facile, fācilis, fācilime, (fācio,)—adv.—easily, certainly.

fācio, ēre, feci, factum, v. tr.—I make, in the widest sense; of actions, I do, perform; with bellum, wage; construct, get ready; with praelium, decide; P. fio, fīci, factus sum.

factu, sup. of fācio, q. v.

factûrus, a, um, fut. part. act, of facio, q. v.

factus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of facio, q. v.

facultas, âtis, f., (facio,)—means, opportunity.

fâgnus, i, f., (cf. φηγός,)—a beech tree.

fas, n, indecl, (fari, to speak,)—the dictates of religion, divine law, but generally in the phrase, fas est, it is permissible with an inf. for the subject.

fêliciter, fêlicius, fêlicissime, (fêlix, auspicious,)—adv.—auspiciously, happily.

fêre, (fero,)—adv.—almost, for the most part; with words denoting, time,—about.

fêro, ferre, tûli, lâtum, (cf. φέρω, and tûli, tlâtum, τλήναι, I endure,) v. tr.—I bear or carry; I bring, auxilium ferre, to bring aid; of speech, report, assert; require, demand, render necessary, consuetudo ferret, custom rendered necessary. P. fêror, ferri, lâtus sum.

ferrêus, a, um., (ferrum,) adj.—made of iron, iron.

ferrum, i, n., (prob. akin to Sans. bhri, I bear,)—iron.

fidêlis, e, (fido, I trust,) adj.—faithful, trusty.

fides, ei, f., (fido,) —, fortune; confidence, protection; fidem sequere, to follow in the fortune.

figûra, æ, f., (fingo, I fashion,)—form, shape, figure.

finis, is, m., (finio, I divide, cf. flum, fibra, denoting end or extremity,)—end, in the pl. territories, land, country.

finitimus, a, um., (finis,) adj.—neighbouring, adjoining.

f' o, fieri, factus sum, passive of facio, q. v.

f' rmiter, firmûs, firmissime, (firmus,) adv.—firmly, steadily.

firmus, a, um; ior, ius; issimus, a, um., (firmus, from fero, I bear,)—strong, powerful.

flecto, ère, flexi, flexum, (cf. πλέκω, I turn or twist,) v. tr.—I turn in any

direction, turn aside. P. flector, ti, flexus sum.

fluctus, ūs, m., (fluo, I flow,)—wave, billow, surge.

flûmen, inis, n., (fluo,)—a river; stream, flowing water.

fôre, (akin to fûi, factus, fœmina, fecunda, φύω,)—about to be, will be.

fortûna, æ, f., (fors, from, fêro, chance,)—luck, good luck, fortune.

fossa, æ, f., (fodio, I dig,)—a fosse, ditch, trench.

fractus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of frango, q. v.

frango, ère, frêgi, fractum, (cf. ραγῆναι, to be broken,) v. tr.—I break up, shutter, break in pieces. P. frangor, frangi, fractus sum.

frater, tris, m., (cf. φράτηρ, a clansman, Celtic, brathair, Germ. Bruder,)—a brother.

frigus, ôris, n., (cf. πῖγος, φρίσσω, πηγέω, all implying coldness,)—cold, cold of winter.

frûmentârius, a, um., (frûmentum,) adj.—of or belonging to corn, res frumentaria, provisions.

frûmentâtum, sup. of frumentor, q. v.

frûmentor, âri, âtus sum, (frûmentum,) v. tr. dep.—I fetch corn, or supplies, forage.

frûmentum, i, n., (contracted from frûgimentum; and hence from frux, fruit; from fruor, I enjoy,)—corn, a general name for wheat, barley, &c., grain; sometimes in plural, but with no change of meaning.

frustrâ, (abl. of an old form, frusus=frausus, from fraudo, I cheat, and dem. suffix terus, as in exterus, &c.,)—without effect, to no purpose.

fûga, æ, f., (cf. φυγή, from ἐφυγον, flight,)—flight, in fûgam dare, to put to flight.

f' g'io, ère, fûgi, fûgitum, (cf. ἐφυγον, I fled,) v. intr.—I flee, escape by flight.

fûit, perf. ind. of sum, q. v.

funda, æ, f., (fundo, I cast out; cf. σφενδόνη, σ being epenthetic, as in σφάλλω, cf. fallo,)—a sling.

fūnīs, is, m., (cf. *gebunden*, past. part. of Germ. *binden*, I fasten,)—a rope, cordage, cable.

G.

Galli, orum, m., (Celtic, *Gael*),—the *Galli*, the inhabitants of Gallia.

Gallia, æ, f., *Gallia*, *Gaul*, the country conforming generally to France and northern Italy. Sometimes, as c. 20, in pl. without change of meaning.

Gallicus, a, um, adj.—*Gallic*, relating to *Gaul*.

gallina, æ, f., (*gallus*, a cock),—a hen.

gēnus, ěris, n., (cf. γένος from γενόμεν), of nations, tribes, &c.,—the race, family; of things,—manner, style; species.

Germania, æ, f., *Germany*.

gĕro, ěre, gessi, gestum, v. tr.—*I bear, carry*; hence, of war, *wage*; generally of events, *happen, take place*; do, *perform*. P. gĕror, gĕri, gestus sum.

gestus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of gĕro, q. v.

grāvis, e; ĩor, ĩus; issĭmus, a, um, (cf. βαρύς, akin to Sans. *gar*, heavy,)—*heavy, burdensome; laden, c.*, *burdened*, of ships.

grāvĭtas, ěis, f., (*gravis*),—*weight, heaviness*.

grāvĭter, grāvĭus, gravissĭme, (*grāvĭs*), adv.—*seriously, severely*.

gŭbernātor, ěis, m., (cf. κυβερνήτης)—a pilot, steersman.

gŭsto, ěre, āvi, ātum, (*gustus*, a tasting, cf. γεύω, I taste, γεŭsis, tasting), v. tr.—*I taste, partake of*.

H.

hābĕo, ěre, ěi, ĩtum, (cf. ἔπω, ἔχω, I seize,) v. tr.—*I have*, in its widest sense, *hold, possess; deem, account, consider*. P. hābĕor, ěri, hābitus sum.

Hibernĭa, æ, f., *Hibernia*, now called *Ireland*.

hic, hęc, hoc, (pronominal root *i*, whence, *is*, and *ce*,)—*this*, pl. *these*, *those things*; as a personal pronoun, —*he*.

hiĕmo, ěre, āvi, ātum, (*hiems*), v. tr.—*I winter, take up winter quarters, spend the winter*. P. hiĕmor, āri, at ũs sum.

hiĕms, ěnis, f., (cf. χειμών, winter,)—*winter*, also in pl. *winters*; *stormy weather*.

Hispania, æ, f., *Hispania*, now *Spain*.

hoc, (hic,) adv.—*on this account, for this reason*.

hōmo, ĩnis, m., (akin to hāmus, χαμαί, ground,)—*a man*.

hōra, æ, f., (cf. ὥρα, Germ. *Uhr*),—*an hour*.

horridus, a, um; ĩor, ĩus; (*horreo*, I bristle,) adj.—*terrible, frightful, horrid*.

hortātŭs, a, um, perf. part. of hortor, q. v.

hortor, āri, ātus sum, (cf. ὀρύ, ὀρῶ), v. tr.—*I incite, encourage, exhort*.

hostis, is, m.,—*a foe, enemy*.

huc, (hic,) adv.—*to this place, hither*; accĕdebat huc, *to this it was added*.

hŭmānus, a, um; ĩor, ĩus; issĭmus, a, um, (contracted for hŏmĭnānus, from homo,)—*humane, refined, well informed*.

I.

ĭbi, (*i* pronominal root, and *bi* termination denoting location; cf. *bus* of dat. and abl. pl., *phi*, also as an ending,)—*in that place, there*.

ĭdem, ĕādem, ĭdem, (*is*, he or that, *dem*, demonstrative particle. cf. *ἐν* in ὁμορῳή, also *tandem, quidam*),—*the same*.

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, (cf. ἴδιος, one's own,)—*of persons, proper, suitable; of time, convenient, fit; of place, followed by ad or the dat., sufficient, suitable*.

ignōro, ěre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, not,

gnarus, skilled in, cf. *gnotus*, γνῶναι,) v. tr.—*I am unacquainted with, am ignorant of.* P. *ignoror*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

ignosco, *ēre*, *nōvi*, *nōtum*, (*in*, not, *gnosco*, old form of *naseo*, I know, cf. γιγνώσκω, Eng. *know*.) v. tr.—*I pardon, excuse, forgive.* P. *unipers. ignoscitur*, *ignosci*, *ignotum* est.

ignōtus, a, um, (cf. ἄγνωστος,) adj.—*unacquainted, with, ignorant of; unknown.*

illātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *infēro*, q. v.

ille, *illa*, *illud*, (connected with *alius* through old form *ollus*, cf. *olim*, *olli*; cf. ἄλλος, dem. pron.—*that, pl. these; absolutely, he, she, it, pl. they.*

illo, (*ille*,) adv.—*thither, to that place.*

Imānūertius, *īi*, m. — *Imanurntius*, father of Mandubratius, and chieftain of the Trinobantes, slain by Cassivelaunus.

immissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *immitto*, q. v.

immitto, *ēre*, *mīsi*, *missum*, (*in*, against, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I despatch against.* P. *immittor*, *mitti*, *missus* sum.

impēdimentum, i, n. (*impēdītō*.)—*camp equipage, baggage* of all kinds, including even beasts of burden, drivers, &c.

impēdiō, *ire*, *īvi*, *ītum*, (*in*, *pes*, foot,) v. tr.—*I hamper, hinder.* P. *impēdior*, *iri*, *ītus* sum.

impēditus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *impelio*, q. v.

impērātor, *ōris*, m., (*impero*, I command, from *in*, against, *pāro*, I make ready,)—*a general, commander.*

impērātum, i, n., (*impero*, I command,)—*order, command; imperatum facere*, to do one's command, hence *to obey.*

imperiūs, a, um, (*in*, not, *pērītus*; from *pereo*, skilled,) adj.—*inexperienced in, unacquainted with, ignorant of.*

impēriūm, *īi*, n., (*impēro*, I com-

mand,)—*authority, sway, dominion; chief command, military command.*

impēro, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (*in*, against, *pāro*, I make ready,) v. tr.—*I command, order; give orders for, make a requisition for, order to be furnished.* P. *impēror*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

impētus, *ūs*, m., (*impēto*, I assail, from *in*, against, *peto*, I seek,)—*an attack, assault; impetuosity, vehemence.*

importātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *importo*, q. v.

importo, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (*in*, into, *porto*, I carry,) *I bring in from abroad, import.* P. *importor*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

imprōvisus, a, um, (*in*, not, *pro*, before, *visus*, seen,) adj.—*unforeseen; de imprōviso*, unexpectedly, suddenly.

imprūdēns, *entis*, (*in*, not, *prūdēns* from *pro*, *vidēns*, seeing,) adj.—*unaware, not foreseeing, not anticipating.*

imprudentia, *æ*, f., (*imprudens*.)—*imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence.*

in, (*ēre*,) prep. with abl. *in*, at, on; with acc. *into, against; to, at*, in eundem portum, at the same port; on or upon; for, in hiemem, for the winter, c. 29; on, after a verb of motion, in stationem succedere, to succeed them on guard; to, towards.

īnānis, e, adj.—*empty, light.*

incendium, *īi*, n., (*incendo*.)—*fire, conflagration.*

incendo, *ēre*, *dī*, *sum*, (*in*, in, *cando*, I burn, cf. καίω,) v. tr.—*I burn, destroy by fire.* P. *incendor*, *dī*, *incensus* sum.

incensus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *incendo*, q. v.

incertus, a, um, (*in*, not, *cetus*, certain, cf. κρινω,) adj.—*uncertain, hesitating, in doubt, tametiarum.*

incitātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *incito*, q. v. *Incitatio*, equos th horses at full speed.

incito, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, (*in*, into, *cito*, freq. from *eico*, I cause to go, cf. κίω,) v. tr.—*I urge, forward, sti-*

mulate, excite, spur on. P. *excitor*, *ari*, *atus* sum.

incognitus, a, um, (*in*, not, *cognitus*, known,) adj.—*unknown, not known.*

incōlo, ēre, ūi, —, (*in*, intensive, *cōlo*, I till,) v. tr.—*I dwell in a place, inhabit.* P. *incolor*, *cōli*, —.

incolumis, e, (*in*, intensive, *columis*, safe,) adj.—*safe, safe and sound, uninjured.*

incommōdum, i, n., (*in*, not, *commodus* from *con*, *modus*, convenient,) —*disaster, injury, misfortune.*

incursio, ōnis, f., (*in*, against, *curro*, I run,)—*onset, assault, attack.*

inde, (*is*, he, and dem. termination *de*,) adv.—*thence, from that place.*

inēo, ire, ūi and iui, itum, (*in*, into, *eo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I enter upon, adopt, P. def. in pars. initur, iri, initum est.*

infērrior, ius, comp. of *infērus*, a, um; sup. *infimus*, a, um, and *imms*, a, um, (*in*, *fero*,) adj. of position—*lower.*

infēro, ferre, tūli, illātum, (*in*, into, *fero*, I bear,) v. tr.—*I bear, produce, cause, in.ict*; military, *attack, wage.* P. *infēror*, ferri, illātus sum.

inficīo, ēre, fēcī, fectum, (*in*, into, *facio*, I cause to do,) v. tr.—*I stain, dye, colour.* P. *inficior*, infici, infectus sum.

infinitus, a, um, (*in*, not, *fīnis*, an end,) adj.—*infinite, countless.*

infirmus, a, um., (*in*, not, *firmus*, strong,) adj.—*weak, liable to break up, not strong.*

infra, (*inferus*,) adv.—*of a coast or shore, below, farther down.*

ingrēdiōr, di, gressus sum, (*in*, into, *grādiōr*, I step,) v. tr. dep.—*I enter, go into.*

initus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *inēo*, q. v.

injūria, æ, f., (*in*, against, *ius*, right,)—*injury, violence, wrong.*

inquam, (cf. *ἐνπεω*, *verbūm*, a word,) v. def.—*I say.*

insēquor, quī, sequūtus sum, (*in*, on or after, *sequor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow, follow after, pursue.*

insēquūtus, a, um, perf. part. of *insēquor*, q. v.

insinūo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, into, *sinuo*, I wind,) v. tr.—*I wind my way into, push forward into the open spaces of the enemy.* P. *insinūor*, āri, ātus sum.

insisto, ēre, stīti, —, (*in*, into, *sisto*, I cause to stand,) v. intr.—*I press on, or forward, keep on one's way; set foot upon, leap upon.*

instābilis, e, (*in*, not, *stābilis*, firm,) adj.—*changeable.*

instītūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, (*in*, intensive, *stātuo*, I set up,) v. tr.—*I make, build, construct; determine, decide.* P. *instītūor*, ūi, ūtus sum.

instītūtum, i, n., (*instītūo*,)—*mode of life, manners, institutions.*

instructus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *instrūo*, q. v.

instruo, ēre, struxi, structum., (*in*, against, *strūo*, I join together,) v. tr.—*I draw up, marshall, draw up in battle array.* P. *instrūor*, ūi, structus sum.

insuēfactus, a, um., (*in*, intensive, *suesco*, I am wont, *facio*, I cause to do,) adj.—*accustomed, habituated.*

insūla, æ, f., (*in*, on, *salum*, the sea, but better cf. *νῆσος*, Celtic *ey*,) —*an island.*

intēger, gra, gram, (*in* not, *tango*, perf. *tēti*, I touch,) adj.—*sound, whole, untouched, unharmed.*

intellectum est, perf. ind. unipers. from *intelligo*,—*it was perceived.*

intēllīgo, ēre, lexi, lectum, (*inter*, among, *lego*, I say,) v. tr.—*I perceive, understand, observe.* P. *intelligor*, gī, intellectus sum.

inter, prep. with acc., (*in*, and adv. termin. *ter*,)—*among, between; of a class of persons or things, inter se, mutually, one with another.*

intercēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (*inter*, among, *cedo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I exist.*

interclūdo, ēre, clāsi, clāsum, (*inter*, among, *clāudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I cut off, hinder, shut out.* P. *interclādor*, di, clāsus sum.

interclusus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of intercludo, q. v.

interdico, ěre, dixi, dictum, (inter, among, dico, I say,) v. tr.—*I forbid, prohibit, interdict*, P. interdicor, dici, dictus sum.

interea, (inter, among is, he,) adv.—*meanwhile, in the meantime*.

interfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of interficio, q. v.

interficio, ěre, fēci, fectum, (inter, among, facio, I cause to do,) v, tr.—*I kill, slay, destroy*, P. interficior, fici, fectus sum.

intērim, (inter, within, is, he,) adv.—*in the meantime, meanwhile*.

interior, ius; intimus, a, um, comp. and sup. of interus, (inter,) adj.—*interior, less known, as a subs.—the dwellers in the interior*.

intermissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of intermitto, q. v.

intermitto, ěre, misi, missum, (inter, between, mitto, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I discontinue, neglect; of time, elapse, brevi tempore intermisso, after a brief time had elapsed; of space, intervene*, P. intermittor, mitti, missus sum.

interpono, ěre, pōsi, pōsitum, (inter, between, pono, I put,) v. tr.—*I interpose, intervene*, P. interponōr, poni, pōsitus sum.

interpositus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of interpono, q. v.

intervallum, i, n., (inter, between, vallum, a mound,)—*an interval, space, distance*.

intra, (contracted for, intera, from intērus,) adv.—*within, inside of*.

intrōitus, ūs, m., (intro, within, eo, I go,)—*entrance, place of entrance, passage*.

inūtili, perf. ind. act. of infēro, q. v. inūsitātior, ius, comp. of inūsitātus, a, um, q. v.

inūsitātus, a, um., (in, not, ūsitātus, freq. from utor, much used,) adj.—*uncommon, unusual, strange, extraordinary*.

inūtilis, e, (in, not, ūtilis, used,) adj.—*unservicable, useless*.

invēnio, ěre, vēni, ventum, (in, on, vēnio, I come,) v. tr.—*I find, discover*, P. invēnior, iri, ventus sum.

ipse, a, um., (is, he, p̄se, cf. σφε,) pron. dem.—*himself, herself, itself, pl. themselves*.

is, ea, id, ejus, (i, personal pron. stem,) pers. pron.—*he, it. pl. they; his; that, pl. those; such, cū celeritate, with such speed; of such a kind*.

ita, (is, tu, dem. particle,) adv.—*so, thus, in this way*.

itaque, (ita, so, que, and,) adv.—*and so, therefore*.

item, (ita,) adv.—*so, also, likewise*.

iter, itinēris, n., (eo, I go,)—*a way, a journey, a march*.

īvi, perf. ind. art. of eo, q. v.

J.

jācio, ěre, jēci, jactum, (Sans. ya, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I cast, throw out*, P. jācior, jāci, jactus sum.

jactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of jācio, q. v.

jam, (is, he,) adv.—*already, jam ante, previously*.

jūbēo, ěri, jussi, jussum, v. tr.—*I order, command, tell*, P. jūbēor, ěri, jussus sum.

jūdico, āre, āvi, ātum, (jus, right, dico, I say,) v. tr.—*I deem, consider*, P. jūdīcor, āri, ātus sum.

jūgum, i, n., (cf. ζυγόν, ξεύγνυμι,)—*a yoke*.

jussi, perf. ind. art. of jūbēo, q. v.

L.

Lābērius, īi, m., *Laberius*, a Roman name, *nomen*.

Lābiēnus, i, m., *Labienus*, a Roman name, *nomen*.

lābor, ōris, m., (cf. ελαβον, στενα λαβ,)—*labour, toil, exertion*.

lāboro, āre, āvi, ātum, (labor,) v. tr.—*I labour, exert myself, am in trouble, danger or difficulty*, P. lābōror, āri, ātus sum.

labrum, i, n., (lambo, I lick,)—*a lip*.

lac, lactis, n., (cf. γάλα, γάλακτος,) *milk*.

lācessendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of lācesso, q. v.

lācesso, ēre, īvi, itum, (freq. or intens. from lācō, I allure,) v. tr.—*I provoke, exasperate, full upon*. P. lācessor, cessi, lācessitus sum.

lāte, lātius, lātissime, (lātus, broad, cf. πλατύς,) adv.—*widely, broadly, longe lateque, far and wide*.

lātus, ēris, n., (cf. πλατύς,)—*side*; military, *flank*; latus apertum, *the open flank, the right flank*, because the shields were carried on the left arms, leaving the right side exposed; *the right*.

laudandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of laudo, q. v.

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (laus, praise,) v. tr.—*I praise, extol*. P. laulor, āri, ātus sum.

lēgātus, i, m., (lego, I choose,)—*an ambassador, envoy, a legate or military commander*.

lēgio, ōnis f., (lego, I collect, cf. λέγω,)—*a legion*.

lēgiōnārius, a, um, (legio,)—*legionary, belonging to the legion*.

lēnis, (cf. λείος, smooth,) adj.—*gentle, easy, moderate*.

lēniter, lēnius, lēnissime, (lēnis,) adv.—*cautiously, moderately, carefully*.

lēpus, ōris, (cf. Sicilian λέπος, collateral form of λαγός,)—*a hare*.

libērālīter, libērālīus, libērālissīme, (libērālīs, liberal,) a lv.—*liberally, generously, graciously*.

libērandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of libēro, q. v.

libēre, libērīus, liberrīme, (libēr, cf. λείβω,) adv.—*freely, voluntarily, frankly*.

libērī, ōrum, m., (libēr, free,)—*children*.

libērīus, comp. of libēre, q. v.

libēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (libēr, free,) v. tr.—*I liberate, set free, release from slavery*. P. libērōr, āri, ātus sum.

lītērxē, ārum, f., (līno, I mark,)—*a written document, a letter*.

lītus, ōris, n.,—*the sea shore, beach, strand, opposed to ripa, the bank of a river, and is thus defined by Cicero qua fluctus eluderet*.

lōcus, i, m., but with pl. loca, (lōco, I place,)—*a place, spot, position*.

longe, īus, issime, (longus, long,) adv.—*far, for some distance*.

longinquior, īus, comp. of longinquus, q. v.

longinquus, a, um, (longus, long,) adj.—*far off, remote, distant*.

longitūdo, īnis, f., (longus,)—*length*.

longus, a, um, adj.—*long*; longa navis, *a warship*.

Lucius, īi, m., Lucius, a Roman proper name.

Lugotōrix, īgis, m., *Lugotrix*, a noble British chieftain, for whose story see ch. 22. v.

lūna, æ, f., (lūcīna, by contraction lūna,)—*the moon*.

lux, lūcis, f., (cf. obs. root λύκη, whence λύχνος, a lamp, λύγος, a white stone; also Germ. bruchten, Eng. light,)—*light of day, daylight, dawn*.

M.

magnitūdo, īnis, f., (magnus, great,)—*magnitude, size*.

magnoopere, (magnus, great, opus, a work,) adv.—*greatly, exceedingly*.

magnus, a, um; major, us; maximus, a, um, (cf. μέγας,) adj.—*great, large*; of value, *great, high*; loud, *powerful*; magna voce, *with a loud voice*.

major, us, comp. of magnus, q. v. of vessels, *of larger size*.

mandātum, ī, n., (mando,)—*order, commission, mandate*.

mando, āre, āvi, ātum, (mānus, a hand, do, I give or entrust,) v. tr.—*I commission, order, command*; betake myself, as in fūge mandāre, *to betake themselves to flight*. P. mandōr, āri, ātus sum.

Mandubratius, īi, m., *Mandubra-*

tius, a British chieftain placed by Caesar over the Trinobantes.

māne, adv.—*in the morning, early.*

mānus, ūs, f., (Saus. *ma*, I measure, cf. *mētor*),—*a hand; a band of armed men, corps of soldiers.*

māre, is, n.—*the sea.*

māritinus, a, um, (*māre*), adj.—*maritime, lying close to the sea; natural; maritime res, maritime affairs.*

mātēria, æ, f., (*mater*, a mother),—*materials; timber; wood of all kinds.*

mātūrus, a, um, adj.—*early.*

maxime, sup. of *magis*, adv.—*chiefly, principally, especially.*

maximus, a, um., sup. of *agnus*, q. v.

mēditerrāneus, a, um, (*medius*, middle, *terra*, the earth), adj.—*inland, remote from the sea.*

mēdius, a, um., (cf. *μέσος*), adv.—*mid, middle, of time and space.*

membrum, i, n.—*a limit, a member.*

mēmōria, æ, f., (*memor*, mindful, cf. *μνήσκω*),—*memory, tradition, remembrance.*

Mēnapīi, ōrum, m.,—*the Menapii*, a Belgic tribe between the Scheldt and Meuse.

mensura, æ, f., (*mētior*, I measure),—*measurement, measure.*

mercātor, ōris, m., (*mercor*, I traffic),—*a merchant, trader, opposed to caupo, a retailer.*

mēridiānus, a, um, (*mēridies*),—*mid-day: mēridiāno tempore, at mid-day.*

mēridies, ei, f., (*medius*, middle, *dies*, a day),—*mid-day, hence the sun being on the meridian, the south.*

mētēdi, gerund of *mēto*, q. v.

mēto, ēre, messui, messum, (cf. *μάω*, with a epenthetic,) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down a crop.*

mētus, ūs, m.,—*fear, dread, apprehension.*

mēus, a, um, (*me*, acc. of *ego*, cf. *μέ*), adj.—*my.*

mīles, itis, m., (*mille*, a thousand, cf. *ὀμλία*),—*a soldier, a foot soldier.*

mīlītāris, o, (*mīles*), adj.—*military, warlike; res mīlītāris, military affairs.*

mīlle, adj. num. inlect. *a thousand*; as a subs. in the pl. only.

mīllia, ūm, n., a thousand, always followed by a participial genitive.

minor, us, ōris, adj.—*comp. of parvus*,—*less.*

minus, (*minor*), adv.—*less, the less, in a less degree.*

mīsi, per. indic. act. of *mitto*, q. v.

mitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, (causative form from *meo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I send.* P. mittor, mitti, missum sum.

mōbilitas, ātis, f., (*mōbilis*, from *moveo*, I move),—*mobility, rapidity.*

mōdōror, āri, ātus sum, (*modus*), v. tr. dep.—*I manage, govern, regulate.*

mōdo, (*modus*), adv.—*only, with si*,—*if only, provided that.*

mōdus, i, m.,—*a way, manner, fashion, style.*

mollis, e, (*mōvō*, that is *mōvī*), adj.—*soft.*

Mona, æ, f., *Mona*, now the Isle of Man.

mōnēō, ēre, ūi, itum, (cf. *memini*, *mens*, the mind, *mentio*, *memin*, also *μνήσκω*), v. tr.—*I instruct, tell, admonish.* P. moneor, ēri, nōtus sum.

mons, ntis, m., (*emineo*, I stand out, project),—*a mountain, a hill.*

Mōrini, ōrum, m.,—*the Morini*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

mōrātus, a, um, perf. part. of *mōror*, q. v.

mōror, āri, ātus sum, (*mōra*, delay), v. intr. dep.—*I delay.*

mors, mortis, f., (*mōrior*, I die),—*death.*

mōtus, ūs, m., (*mōveo*, I move),—*a motion, revolution, tumult.*

multitūdo, inis, f., (*multus*),—*multitude, a great number, a crowd of common people.*

multum, (*multus*), adv.—*much, very much, greatly.*

multus, a, um, (old form *molto*),

part of *molère*, I increase.) adj.—*many*, of both persons and things.

munio, ire, ivi and ii, itum, old form *moenia*, hence from *moenia*, walls,) v. tr.—*I fortify, defend, protect*, as with walls. P. *munior*, iri, itus sum.

munitio, ōnis, f., (*mūniō*),—*a fortification, barrier, ramparts; a fortifying*.

munitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *mūniō*, q. v.

N.

nactus, a, um, perf. part. of *nascor*, q. v.

nam, conj., introduces a reason for a previous statement—*for*.

namque, conj., (*nam, que*, and,)—an emphatic confirmative word, = καὶ γάρ, hence *for indeed, for truly*.

nasciscor, eisel, *nactus* sum, (*nascio*, I get,) v. tr. dep.—*I get, acquire, obtain; get together; accidentally, light upon*.

nascor, ei, *natus* sum, (cf. γεννάω, and old form *gnascor*,) v. intr. dep.—*I am born, of persons; am produced, of things*.

natio, ōnis, f., (*nātus*, born,)—*a nation, people; race*.

natura, æ, f., (*nātus*),—*nature*.

natus, a, um, perf. part. of *naseor*, q. v.

nauta, æ, m., (contracted for *nāvita*, a sailor, cf. ναύτης,)—*a sailor*.

nāvalis, e, (*nāvis*), adj.—*of or belonging to ships, naval*.

nāvigandum, gerund of *nāvigo*, q. v.

nāvigatio, ōnis, f., (*nāvis*, a ship, ago, I lead,)—*navigation, voyage, sailing*.

nāvigiūm, īi, n., (*nāvis*, ago,)—*a vessel, ship*.

nāvigo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*nāvis*, ago,) v. tr.—*I sail, navigate, set sail*. P. *nāvigor*, āri, atus sum.

nāvis, is, f., (cf. ναῦς,)—*a ship, vessel; nāvis longa, a war ship; nāvis oneraria, a transport; nāves conscendere, to embark*.

nē, conj.—*that not, lest; adv. not; ne...quidem, not...even*. It is the primitive negative adv. cf. *vñ*, Anglo-Saxon *na*, old English *ne*.

ne, contracted form of *neque*, q. v. *necessário*, (*necessarius*, necessary,) adv.—*necessarily, unavoidably*. *neesse*, (*nec*, neither, *eēdo*, I yield,) adj. indecl.—*inevitable, necessary, indispensable*.

nēgōtium, īi, n., (*nec*, neither, *ōtium*, ease,)—*difficulty, trouble, pains*.

nēquaquam, (*ne*, not, *quisquam*, any,) adv.—*in no wise, not at all*.

nēque, conj., (*nē*, not, *que*, and, contracted *nec*, q. v.)—*a ut not; neque...neque, neither...nor; nec...nec, neither...nor*.

nemo, m., (*nē*, not, *homo*, a man; the only cases used are nom., dat. and acc., the gen. and abl. are supplied by *nullus*),—*no one, nobody, no man*.

neu, conj. (contracted for *neve*),—*nor*.

nihil, n. indecl., (*ne*, not, *hīlum*, a trifle),—*nothing*.

nisi, conj., (*nī*, unless, *si*, if,)—*unless; except that, save only*.

nōbilis, e, (*nosco*, I know, cf. γνῶναι,) adj.—*noble, noted, celebrated*.

nōcēo, ēre, īi, cītum, (cf. *nēco*, I kill, both from Sans. *nac*, to perish,) v. intr.—*I harm, hurt, injure*. P. *nōcētur*, nōcēri, nōcītum.

noctu, (*nox*, night,) adj.—*pertaining to the night, by night*.

nōmen, īnis, n., (*nosco*, I know,)—*a name*.

non, (old form *noenum*, also *ne-num*; hence from *nē*, not, *unum*, one; cf. our English *naught*, and Saxon *naht*, for *ne-aht*),—*not*.

nondum, (*non*, not, *dum*, yet,) adv.—*not yet*.

nonnullus, a, um, (*non*, not, *nullus*, none,) adj.—*some, several*.

nonus, a, um, (*nōvēnus*, from *nōvem*, nine,) adj. num.—*ninth*.

nos, nostrum, (cf. *vñt*, Sans. *nau* pl. of *ego*),—*we*

nosco, ere, nōvi, nōtum, (cf. γινώσκω, and old form gnosco,) v. tr.—*I know, gain a knowledge of, become acquainted with.* P. noscor, nosci, nōtus sum.

noster, tra, trum, (nos), adj.—*our; our men.*

nōtissimus, a, um, (nōtus,) sup. of **notus**,—*known, well acquainted with.* nōtas, a, um, perf. part. of nosco, q. v.

nōtus, a, um, (cf. γινώσκω,) adj.—*known.*

nōvissimus, a, um, sup. of **novus**, q. v.

nōvitas, ātis, f., (nōvus,)—*novelty, strangeness, unusualness.*

nōvus, a, um, (cf. νέος,) adj.—*new, fresh.*

nox, noctis, f., (cf. νίξ)—*night, darkness.*

nullus, a, um, (ne, not, ullus, any,) adj.—*none, no one, not any.*

numerus, i, m., (cf. nūmus, old form of nummus, νόμος, coin, from νέμω.)—*a number.*

nummus, i, m., (old form nūmus, cf. νόμος, νέμω,)—*money.*

nunciātas, a, um, perf. part. pass. of **nuncio**, q. v.

nuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, (nunc, now, cio, I call forth,) v. tr.—*I announce, make known, inform.* P. nuncior, āri, ātus sum.

nunciūs, ii, m., (nuncio,) a messenger, courier.

numquam, (nē, not, unquam, ever,) adv.—*never.*

nūtus, is, m., nūto, I nod, cf. νέω, I assent by a nod,)—*command, will, nod.*

O.

ob, prep. with acc.,—*for, on account of.*

objectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of **objicio**, q. v.

objicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (ob, in the way of, jacio, I cast,) v. tr.—*I lie in the way of, present to view.* P. objicior, jici, jectus sum.

obses, idis, m., (ob, sedeo, I sit,)—*a hostage.*

obtempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, in accordance, tempĕro, I regulate) v. tr.—*I comply with, submit to.*

obtinĕo, ēre, tīnĕi, tentum, ob, from, tēnĕo, I hold,) v. tr.—*I hold, gain, get possession of, acquire.* P. obtinĕor, ēri, tentus sum.

occāsus, ūs, m., (ob, cado, I fall,)—*a setting, going down, as of the sun, &c.*

occīdens, ntis, pres. part. of **occido**, q. v.

occido, ēre, cīdi, —, (ob, cado, I fall,)—v. intr.—*I set, go down, as of the sun &c.*

occido, ēre, cīdi, cīsum (ob, cado, I cut,) v. tr.—*I kill, slay, cut off.* P. occidor, cīdi, cīsus sum.

occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. from occulto, I cover up, ob, and celo, I conceal,)—*I hide, conceal, secrete.* P. occultor, āri, ātus sum.

occupātio, ōnis, f., (occupo,)—*occupation, employment.*

occupatus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of **occupo**, q. v.

occupo, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob, cīpio,) v. tr.—*I employ, occupy.* P. occupor, āri, ātus sum.

occurro, ēre, curri, cursum, (ob, curro, I run,) v. intr.—*I meet with.*

ocĕānus, i, m., (cf. ὠκεανός, from ὠκός, vāw,)—*the ocean.*

octīngenti, āe, a, (octo, eight, centum, a hundred,) adj. num.—*eight hundred.*

octo, (cf. ὀκτώ, Sans. ashtau), adj. num. indecl.—*eight.*

octōdĕcim, (octo, eight, decem, ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*eighteen.*

octōginta, (octo, eight, ginta = κοῦτα, ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*eighty.*

ocŭlus, i, m., (ὀκκαλος, βάω, for ὀκκος, an eye,)—*the eye.*

officium, ii, n., (ob, faciō, I make,)—*duty, part.*

omnino, (omnis,) adv.—*altogether, entirely; with numerals, in all.*

omnis, e, adj.—*all, every.*

onĕrārius, a, um, (onus,) adj.—*only in the expression oneraria navis—a transport, a ship of burden.*

ōnus, cris, n.,—*a load, a burden.*

ōpĕra, æ, f., (*opus*,)—*works, labour, work.*

ōpinio, onis, f., (*opinor*, I believe,)—*relief, opinion, conjecture.*

oportet, oportuit, oportere, (*opus*, need,) v. unipers. intr.—*it is necessary, one must.*

oppidum, i, n, (*ops*, aid, do, I give,)—*a town.*

opportune, ius, issime, (*opportuno*,) adv.—*seasonably, opportunely.*

opportunissimus, a, um, sup. of opportūnus, q. v.

opportunus, a, um, (*ob*, *portus*, a harbour,) adj.—*fit, convenient.*

oppressus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of opprimo, q. v.

opprimo, ěre, pressi, pressum, (*ob*, *prĕmo*, I press,) v. tr.—*I weigh down, overcome.* P. opprimor, primi, pres-sus sum.

oppugno, ěre, āvi, ātum, (*ob*, *pugno*, I fight,) v. tr.—*I attack, assault, storm; capture.* P. oppugnor, āri, ātus sum.

optimus, a, um., sup. of bonus, q. v., (*opto*, I prefer.)

opus, ěris, n.,—*work, natūrā et opĕrē, by nature and art.*

ōra, æ, f., (*os*, the mouth,)—*the shore, coast; country along the coast.*

ōrātor, ōris, m., (*ōro*, I ask,)—*speaker, envoy; ambassador charged with a verbal message.*

ordo, inis, m., (*ordior*, I lay the warp,)—*line or rank of soldiers; troop, band; incertis ordinibus, by their tumultuary bands.*

ōriens, ntis, pres. part. of orior,—*rising.*

ōrior, oriri, ortus sum, (cf. ὄρνυμι, ὄρνυθ, Germ. *reichen*, Eng. *reach*,) v. intr. dep.—*I appear, become visible.*

ortus, a, um, perf. part. of ōrior, q. v.

ostendo, ěre, di, sum, (*ob*, *tĕndo*, I stretch, cf. *τείνω*,) v. tr.—*I expose to view, exhibit, display; make known, declare.* P. ostendor, di, tensus sum.

P.

pābūlandum, gerund of pabulor, q. v.

pābūlātor, ōris, m., (*pabulor*,)—*a forager.*

pābūlor, āri, ātus sum, (*pascor*, I feed,) v. tr. dep.—*I seek fodder, forage.*

pāgus, i, m., (*pascor*, I feed, hence a feeding place or common,)—*a eun-ton, district, section.*

pīlus, ūdis, f., (cf. *πῆλος*,)—*a marsh, swamp, morass.*

pār, pāris, adj.—*equal.*

pārandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of pāro, q. v.

pārens, entis, m., (*pārio*, I beget,)—*a parent.*

pāro, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. *φέρω*,)—*I make ready, prepare.* P. pāror, āri, ātus sum.

pars, rtis, f.,—*a part; place, section; side.*

pāssus, ūs, m., (*pando*, I extend,)—*a pace, step; pāce=*five Roman feet.

pātiōr, pāti, pāssus sum, (cf. *ἐπαθεῖν*,) v. tr. dep.—*I suffer, allow, permit, I bear up against.*

paucitas, ātis, f., (*paucus*,)—*fewness, paucity.*

paucus, a, um, (cf. *παῦρος*,) adj.—*few; pauci, ōrum, m.,—few, a few.*

paulatim, (*paulus*, little, small, cf. *παῦρος*,) adv.—*by degrees, gradually.*

paulisper, (*paulus*, per, very,) adv.—*a little while, for a short time.*

paulo, (*paulus*,) adv.—*by a little, somewhat.*

paululum, (*paulus*,) adv.—*a little distance.*

paulum, (*paulus*,) adv.—*a little way, somewhat.*

pax, pācis, f., (cf. *pactus*, from *pāscor*, I make a bargain, *πήγνυμι*, also, *pango*,)—*peace.*

pācus, ōris, n., (cf. the root *pac* or *pag*, meaning I bind, hence stabled animals,)—*cattle.*

pādes, itis, m., (*pes*, eo, I go,)—*a foot soldier, hence infantry.*

pedester, tris, e, (*pedes*,) adj.—*on foot, pedestrian, on land.*

pellis, is, f., (cf. *πῆλλα*, Germ. *Fell*, Polz, Eng. *pell*,)—*skin of any animal.* pello, ěre, pēpāli, pulsum, (cf.

πάλλω, originally βάλλω,) v. tr.—*I drive back, discomfit, rout.* P. pellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

pendo, ēre, pēpendi, pensum, (*pendo*, I hang, but some say *pēna*, a fine, cf. *ποινή*, *do*, I give,) v. tr.—*I pay.* P. pendor, di, pensus sum.

per, prep. with acc., (cf. *περά*, *περάω*,)—*throughout; along; as the agent, by; through.*

percontatio, ōnis f., (*per*, through, *contor*, I doubt,)—*enquiry, questionin.*

percurro, ēre, curri, cursum,) (*per*, *curro*, I run,) v. intr.—*I run along.*

perduco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*per*, *duco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I lead, bring, or conduct, a person or thing.* P. perdūcor, ei, ductus sum.

pōrōquīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per*, *equito*, I ride) v. tr.—*I ride hither and thither, I ride through.* P. pōrōquitor, āri, ātus sum.

perexiguus, a, um., (*per*, very, *exiguus*, small,) adj.—*very small, very little.*

perfero, ferre, tūli, lātum, (*per*, *fero*, I bear,) v. tr.—*I announce, convey, news, I carry.* P. perfēror, ferri, latus sum.

perfūga, a, m., (*perfūgio*, I flee,)—*a deserter, to an enemy.*

pōricūlum, i, n., (*per*, *eo*, I go,)—*an experiment, attempt, risk, hazard, danger, peril.*

perlātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of *perfero*, q. v.

permānēo, ēre, mansi, mansum, (*per*, *mānēo*, I remain,) v. intr.—*I persevere, hold fast to, persist.*

permissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *permitto*, q. v.

permitto, ēre, misi, missum, (*per*, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I entrust, commit, grant.* P. permittor, ti, missus sum.

permotus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *permōvō*, q. v.

permōvō, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, (*per*, *mōvō*, I move,) v. tr.—*I excite, stir up, rouse up, move deeply.* P. permōvōr, ēri, mōtus sum.

perpaucus, a, um., (*per*, very,

paucus, cf. *παῦρος*, few, little,) adj.—*very, few.*

perpētuous, a, um., (*per*, *peto*, I seek,) adj.—*continuous; in perpetuum, perpetually.*

persēquor, qui, sequūtus, (*per*, *se* *quor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow up, pursue.*

perrumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, (*per*, *rumpo*, I burst,) v. tr.—*I break through, force my way through.* P. perrumpor, pi, ruptus sum.

perspectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *perspicio*, q. v.

perspicio, ēre, spexi, spectrum, (*per*, *spicio*, I see, cf. *σκέπτομαι*,) v. tr.—*I examine, note, ascertain, explore, observe; perceive, see.* P. perspicior, spici, spectus sum.

perterrēo, ēre, terrui, territum, (*per*, very much, *terreo*, I terrify,) v. tr.—*I frighten, or terrify thoroughly.* P. perterrēor, ēri, ritus sum.

perterrītus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *perterrēo*, q. v.

perturbatio, ōnis, f., (*per*, very much, *turbo*, I disturb, cf. *θόρυβος*,)—*disorder, disquietude, confusion.*

perturbātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *perturbo*, q. v.

perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per*, *turbo*, I disturb, cf. *θορυβέω*,) v. tr.—*I confuse, disturb, throw into disorder, or confusion.* P. perturbor, āri, ātus sum.

pervēnio, ire, vēni, ventum, (*per*, *venio*, I come,) v. intr.—*I come to, reach; arrive at.*

pēs, pēdis, m., (cf. *πούς*, Sans. *pad*, to go,)—*a foot; pēdem*, referre, to treat; *pēlbus*, on *oot*, a foot.

pētendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of *peto*, q. v.

pōto, ēre, petivi, and li, pētītum, (cf. *πέτω*, *πιπρω*,) v. tr.—*I beg, ask, request, desire.* P. pōtor, ti, pētītus sum.

plānus, a, um., (cf. *πλάξ*,) adj.—*flat, level, plene.*

plēnus, a, um, (*plēo*, I fill, *πλήν*,) adj.—*full,*

plērumque, (*plērus*, from *pleus*, old form of *plus*,) adv.—*for the most*

part, commonly, very often.

plumbum, i, n., (cf. μόλυβδος)—*lead*; plurimū a'būm, tin,

plurimus, a, um., s. of multus, q. v.—*quam plurimās, as many as possible.*

plus, pluris, (old form *pleus*, from *pleo*, I fill,) adj.—*comp of multus, q. v.; in the pl. very many, several.*

pollicēor, īri, licitus sum,) *potis*, able, *licet*, I offer,) v. tr. dep.—*I make an offer, promise, engage.*

pollicitus, a, um, perf. part. of pollicēor, q. v.

pōd as, enis, n., (*pēdo*, I weigh,)—*a weight.*

pōp' ūs, i, m., (cf. πολὺς, and the old form *popolius*),—*the people*; Populus Romanus, *the Roman people*; as the supreme authority.

porta, æ, f., (*porto*, I carry,)—*a gate*

p'rio, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. πορεύω, and πόρος, περῶν,) v. tr.—*I carry, convey.* P. portor, āri, ātus sum,

portus, ūs, m., (*porto*),—*a harbour, port.*

possum, posse, potui, (*pōtis*, able, sum, I am,) v. intr.—*I can, am able, have power to do.*

post, (quasi, *pone*, est,) prep. with acc.—*behind; after, subsequent to, on.*

postea, (*post*, is, he,) adv.—*afterwards.*

posterus, a, um., (*post*), adj.—*coming, next.*

postridie, (*posterus*, dies,) adv.—*on the day after, the next day.*

postūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*posco*, I demand,) v. tr.—*I demand, require.* P. postūlor, āri, ātus sum.

potui, perf. ind. of possum, q. v.

præceps, cipitis, (*præ*, before, cap, the head,) adj.—*downhill, pre-cipitous.*

præclūdō, ēre, clāsi, clāsum, (*præ*, before, *claudō*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I shut out, stop up.* P. præcludor, di, clāsus sum.

præcūsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of præcūto, q. v.

præda, æ, f., *plunder, booty, pill-age.*

prælandi, gerund of prædor, q. v. prædicō, āre, āvi, ātum, (*præ*, before, *dico*, I proclaim, cf. δείκνυμι,) v. tr.—*I notify, publish abroad.* P. prædicor, āri, ātus sum.

prædor, āri, ātus sum, (*præda*), v. tr. dep.—*I plunder, rob, pillage.*

præeram, imp. ind. of præsum, q. v. præfectus, i, m., (*præficio*),—*a commander, prefect.*

præficio, ēre, feci, factum, (*præ*, over, *facio*, I do,) v. tr.—*I appoint any one to the command over, I place in authority.* P. præficio, i, feci, factus sum.

præfigo, figere, fixi, fixum, (*præ*, before, *figo*), v. tr.—*I set on end, place in front.* P. præfigor, figi, fixus sum.

præfixus, a, um, perf. part. of præfigo, q. v.

præmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of præmitto, q. v.

præmitto, ēre, misi, missum, (*præ*, before, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I send on, despatch in advance.* P. præmitto, mitti, missus sum.

præparo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*præ*, before, *paro*, I make ready,) v. tr.—*I prepare, or make ready beforehand.* P. præparor, āri, ātus sum.

præsidium, ii, n., (*præsideo*, I guard,)—*defence, protection, guard.*

præsto, āre, stiti, stitum, (*præ*, before, *sto*, I stand,) v. intr.—*I discharge, perform, fulfil; show, exhibit, manifest.*

presum, fui, esse, (*præ*, before, sum, I am,) v. intr.—*I am set over, rule over, govern, take the lead.*

præter, prep. with acc., (*præ* and adv. termination *ter*, cf. *inter*),—*except, excepting, save.*

præterea, (*præter*, is, he,)—*beyond, beyond that.*

præmo, ēre, præ-si, pressum, v. tr.—*I press hard upon, pursue closely, rowl.* P. præmor, mi, pressus sum.

pridie, (*prior*, former; dies, a day,)—*on the day before.*

primo, (*primus*.) adv.—at first, at the beginning.

primas, a, um, (*pris*, obs. whence *prior*, *pridem*.) adv.—first, *primū lūcē*, at dawn.

primum, (*primus*.) adv.—in the first place, first of all.

princeps, *ip̄is*, m., *primus*; *cāpio*, I take, *—captain, leading man.*

prior, us, (comp. without pos., sup. *primus*, q. v.) adj.—former, previous, *prior*.

pristinus, a, um, (*pris*, obs. see *primus*.)—former, previous.

priusquam, (*prius*, former, *quam*, from *quis*, *quae*, *quid*.) adv.—before that, before.

privatus, a, m., (*privus*, one's own,)—private, of or belonging to individuals.

pro, prep. with abl. (old form *posi*, also, *po*, as in *pono*; *ne t. det.* form, *proi*, fem, *prai*, i. e, *prae*.)—before, in front of; conformity to, for; in place of, instead of.

prōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*prōbus*, excellent,) v. tr.—I test, am satisfied with, approve. P. *prōbor*, āri, ātus sum.

prōcēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (*pro*, before, *cēdo*, I go,) v. intr.—I advance, *issue*, go out from.

prōcul, (*pro* forward, *cello*, cf. *καλλω*, I urge,) adv.—at a distance, remote, distant.

prōclivis, e., (*pro*, forward, *clivus*, cf. *clino*, and *κλίω*, a hill,) adj.—sloping, steep.

prōdo, ēre, didi, ditum, (*pro*, in place of, do, I give,) v. tr.—I betray, abandon, give up; I hand down, transmit. P. *prōdor*, di, ditus sum.

prōduco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*pro*, forward, *dūco*, I lead,) v. tr.—I prolong, protract. P. *prōducor*, dūci, ductus sum.

prōelium, ii, n., (*prae*, before, *co*, I go, cf. *πυλῆες*, ll. v. 574,)—a battle, combat, engagement.

prōfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *prōficiscor*, q. v.

prōficiscor, ei, fectus sum, (*pro*, forward, *fācio*, *in*cep. of *fācio*, I

eruse to do.) v. intr. dep.—I set out, march, proceed.

prōgrēdiōr, di, gressus sum, (*pro*, forward *grādiōr*, I step,) v. intr. dep.—I go forward, advance.

prōgressus, a, um, perf. part. of *prōgrēdiōr*, q. v.

prōhibēō, ēre, ūi, itum, (*pro*, in front of, *habeō*, I have,) v. tr.—I prevent, hinder, prohibit, defend, protect. P. *prōhibēor*, ēri, itus sum.

prōhibitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *prōhibēō*, q. v.

prōiciō, ēre, ēci, jectum, (*pro*, forward, *jācio*, I hurl,) v. tr.—with se. I throw myself, rush; *ex navi prōiciēre*, to leap out of the ship. P. *prōiciōr*, jici, jectus sum.

prōmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *prōmitto*, q. v.

prōmitto, ēre, misi, missum, (*pro*, in front of, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—I let hang down, let grow. P. *promittor*, ti, missus sum.

prōpe, neut. of obs. adj. *prōpis*, near,) adv.—nearly, almost.

prōpello, ēre, pāli, pulsam, (*pro*, forward, *pello*, collateral with *cello*, I urge,) v. tr.—I drive out, expel. P. *prōpellor*, li, pulsus sum.

prōpinquēs, a, um, (*prōpe*, near,) adj.—near, close by.

prōpius, (*prōpe*.) adv.—nearer.

propter, (*prōpiter*, from *prōpe*.) prep. with acc.—on account of, by reason of, because of.

propterea, (*propter*, is,) conj.—generally followed by *quod*, because *that*, for the reason that.

prōpugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (*pro*, before, *pugno*, I fight,) v. tr.—I make a sally or sortie, I rush out to fight. P. *propugnor*, āri, ātus sum.

prōsequor, sēqui, sēquūtus sum, (*pro*, sequor, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—I pursue, follow after.

prospectus, ūs, m., (*prospicio*, I see at a distance,)—view, sight.

protinus, (*pro*, forward, *tenus*, up to as far as,) adv.—immediately, directly, instantly, forthwith.

prōvectas, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *prōvehō*, q. v.

prōvēho, ēre, v̄exi, vectum, (*pro*, forward, *vēho*, I carry.) v. tr.—*I drive out*, as of a ship by the wind; *waft, carry forward*. P. *prōvēhor*, hī, vectus sum.

prōvideo, ēre, vīdi, visum, (*pro*, before, *videō*, I see,) v. tr.—*I look after, provide*. P. *prōvidēor*, ēri, visus sum.

proximus, a, um, (*prop-simus*, from *prope*, near,) adj. sup. of *prope*, —*nearest, next*.

Publius, ii, m., (old form *Poplius*, hence, *populus*, the people,)—*Publius*, a Roman prænomen.

pugna, æ, f., (*pugno*, cf. πύξ, πυγμα,)—*a battle, contest, manner of fighting*.

pugnandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of *pugno*, q. v.

pugnatum est, perfr. inl. pass. unipers. from *pugno*,—*it was fought, they fought*.

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (see *pugna*,) v. tr.—*I fight, engage in battle, contend*. P. *pugnor*, āri, ātus sum.

pulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *pello*, q. v.

pulvis, ēris, m., (probably from *pulsus*, beaten, anything beaten fine,) —*dust*.

pūto, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. *pūtus*, clean, from common stem *pūo*.) v. tr.—*I reckon, value, esteem*. P. *pūtor*, āri, ātus sum.

Q.

quā, (*qui*, who,) adv.—*at or in which place, where*.

quadraginta, (*quatuor, ginta* = κοῦρα, ten.) adj. num. indecl.—*forty*.

quæstor, ōris, m., (*quæro*, I ask, seek,)—*quæstor*, a Roman officer, who in the provinces collected in-pôts, provided pay and provisions for the troops, and in the absence of the governor sometimes performed his functions, the *quæstores militares*.

quā, (*qui*, who,) conj.—after comparative words—*than*; with superlative words and the verb *possum*, as; *quā* plurimas, as many as pos-

sible, quas possit alicat civitates, as many states as—; after designation of time, after, since, post quartam diem, quam, on the fourth day, after.

quamprimum, (*qui*, and *primus*, first,) adv.—*as soon as possible*.

quantus, a, um, (*quā*, = Sans. *kas*, who,) a lj.—*how great, how much*; as a subs. in neut. followed by a Gen. as *great as, as much as*; tantum ... quantum, so much—as.

quatūor, (cf. Sans. *chatur*, Æol. *τέσσερες*, Att. *τέσσαρες*, Germ. *vier*,) a lj. num. indecl. fo r.

que, (cf. *τέ*,) conj.—*and*; with et—or repeated *que—que*, both—and, as well—as.

quēror, quēri, questus sum, v. tr. dep.—*I complain*.

questus, a, um, perf. part. of *quēror*, q. v.

qui, quæ, quod, pron. rel.—*who, which, what, that*; at the beginning of a clause or sentence, and this, pl. and these; this, pl. these; in dep. clauses, what, what sort of; with antecedent omitted, he who; after idem, or par, often best rendered by as.

quicquam, see *quisquam*.

quicquid, see *quisquis*.

quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, (*qui*, with indef. suffix, cumque,) pron. dem.—*whatever, whatsoever*.

quidem, (*qui*, dem. ending dem,) adv.—*indeed, ne—quidem, not even*.

quingenti, æ, a., (*quinque*, five, centum, a hundred,) adj. num.—*five hundred*.

quinque, (cf. πέντε,) adj. num.—*five*.

quintus, a, um., (*quinque*,) adj.—*fifth*.

Quintus, i, m.,—*Quintus*, a Roman prænomen.

quisquam, quæquam, quidquam, or quicquam, (*qui*, *quam*,) pron. indef.—*any one, any person; anything*.

quisque, quæque, quodque, (*quis*, *quæ*,) pron. indef.—*every, each; what ever*.

quilsquis, —, quodquod, or quidquid, (*quis* reduplicated,) pron. indef.—*whoever, whatever; whatsoever.*

quō, (*qui*.) adv.—*to which place, whither; in which place, where; by means of which.*

quoad, (old form quom-ad, hence *to which*.) conj.—*until, till.*

quod, (*qui*, acc. sing. neut.), conj.,—*because; inasmuch as.*

quōminus, (*qui*, minor,) conj.—*after verbs of hindering, restraining, holding back, &c.—from; that. not.*

quot, (*quoties*, how many,) adj. indecl.—*as many as.*

quōtidīānus, a, um, (*quōtus, dies*.) adv. *daily, day to day.*

quotidiē, (*quōtus, dies*.) adv.—*every day, daily.*

quum, (old form quom,) conj.—*when; since; although.*

R.

rādo, ēre, rāsi, rāsum, v. tr.—*I shave off with a razor.* P. rādor, rāsi, rāsum sum.

rārus, a, um, adj.—*thin, hence of persons, far apart, scattered, dispersed.*

rāsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of rādo, q. v.

rātio, ōnis, f., (*reor*, I think,)—*plan, procedure.*

rēbellio, ōnis, f., (*re, again, bello*, I wage war,)—*revolt, rebellion.*

rēcens, ntis, adj.—*fresh, vigorous.*

rēceptus, ūs, m., (*recipio*, I get again,)—*means of retreat, retreat.*

rēcīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum, (*re, back or again, capio*, I take,) v. tr.—*I take back, regain; admit, receive; with acc. sc, I recover; also regain; also betake; also withdraw.* P. rēcīpior, cēpi, ceptus sum.

rēdō, ēre, īi and īvi, itum, (*re, back, synthetic, eo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I return from.*

rēditus, ūs, m., (*redeo*),—*a means of returning, return.*

rēdūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (*re, again, duco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I bring*

back, conduct back. P. rēdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

refectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of rēficio, q. v.

rēfēro, ferre, tēli, lātum, (*re, back, fero*, I bear,) v. tr. with pedem, as a military term,—*I withdraw, retreat; of vessels, bear back, drive back.* P. rēfēror, ferri, rēlātus sum.

rēficiendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of rēficio, q. v.

rēficio, ēre, fēci, fectum, (*re, again, facio*, I make,) v. tr. of vessels,—*I repair, refit, put in condition again, renew.* P. rēficior, fēci, fectus sum.

rēgio, ōnis, f., (*rējo*, I direct,)—*a territory, region.*

regnum, ī, n., (*rego*, I rule,—*a kingdom, chief power, kingly power.*

rējicio, ēre, jēci, jectum, (*re, again, jacio*, I hurl,) v. tr.—*of vessels, I am driven back, cast away, founder.*

P. rējicior, jēci, jectus sum.

rēlictus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of relinquo, q. v.

rēlinquo, ēre, liqui, lictum, (*re, again, linquo*, I leave,) v. tr.—*I leave; leave behind; leave behind, one's self by moving away. Relinquebatur, I remained.* P. rēlinquor, qui, rēlictus sum.

rēliquus, a, um, (*relinquo*), adj.—*remaining; often joined with a subs. then signifying the rest of.*

rēmānēo, ēre, mansi, mansum, (*re, again, maneo*, I remain,) v. intr.—*I remain, stay behind.*

rēmīgandi, gerund of rēmigo, q. v. rēmigo, are, āvi, ātum, (*remus*, an oar, *ago*, I draw,) v. intr.—*I row.*

rēmigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re, back, migro*, I migrate) v. tr.—*I remove, return.* P. rēmigror, āri, ātus sum.

rēmissus, a, um, (*re, back, mitto*, I send,) adj.—*mild, gentle.*

rēmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of remitto, q. v.

rēmīto, ēre, mīsi, missum, (*re, back, mitto*, I send,) v. tr. *I send back.* P. remittor, ti, mis-us sum.

rēmōvēo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, (*re, back, mōvēo*, I move,) v. tr.—*I re-*

more; withdraw. P. *rēmōvōr*, *ēri*, motus sum.

rēmūs, i. m. (cf. *ῥεμῡός*)—*an oar*.
rēnunciō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*re*, again, *nuncio*, I announce,) v. tr.—*I report, bring back word; announce.* P. *rēnunciōr*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

rēpello, *ēre*, *pūli*, *pulsum*, (*re*, again, *pello*, I drive,) v. tr.—*I drive back. repel, repulse.* P. *rēpellor*, *pellī*, *pulsus* sum.

rēpente, (*rēpens*, sudden,) adj.—*suddenly, unexpectedly.*

rēpentīnus, a, um, (*repens*, sudden,) adj.—*sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected.*

rēpēriō, *ire*, *pēri*, *pertum*, (*re*, again, *āperio*, I open,) v. tr.—*I find out, discover; come upon.* P. *reperior*, *iri*, *pertus* sum.

rēpertus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *reperio* q. v.

rēporto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*re*, again, *porto*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry back, bring back.* P. *reportor*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

rēpulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *repello* q. v.

res, *ēi*, f., (cf. *ῥῆμα*, *pēw*)—*a thing*.
res militaris, *military affairs*; *res martina*, *maritime affairs*; *res frumentaria*, *provisions*.

respublica, *reipublice*, f., (*res*, a thing, *publicus*, relating to the state,)—*the republic.*

rētūli, perf. ind. act. of *refēro*, q. v.
rēvertor, *ti*, *versus* sum, (*re*, back, *vertor*, I turn,) v. intr. dep.—*I return, come back.*

rēvōco, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, (*re*, back, *vōco*, I call,) v. tr.—*I recall, call back, summon back.* P. *rēvōcor*, *āri*, *ātus* sum.

rex, *rēgis*, m., (*rego*, I rule,)—*king, chieftain.*

ripa, *æ*, f.,—*a bank, of a river or stream.*

Rōmāni, *ōrum*, m., *the Romans.*

Rōmānus, a, um, adj.—*Roman.*

rōta, *æ*, f., (cf. Sans. *ratha*, *chariot*.)—*a wheel.*

Rūfus, i. m., (*rufus*, red,)—*Rufus, a Roman cognomen.*

rursus, (*re*, again, *versus*, turned,) a lv.—*again, a second time, anew; back again.*

a lv.—*again, a second time, anew; back again.*

S.

Sābīnus, i. m., (*Sabinus*, a Sabine.)—*Sabinus*, Quintus Titurius, one of Caesar's lieutenants.

sāgitta, *æ*, f.,—*an arrow.*

sātis, *sātius*, *sātissime*, (contracted *sat*), adj.—*enough, sufficient; as an adv. sufficiently.*

scāpha, *æ*, f., (cf. *σκάπτω*, *σκάφη*) *a skiff, a light boat.*

scribo, *ēre*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, (cf. *γράφω*), v. tr.—*I write, of a letter, or other document.* P. *scribor*, *bi*, *scriptus* sum.

sēcundus, a, m, (*sēquor*, I follow), adj.—*favourable; propitious; num. second.*

sed, (Archaic form *se. sene*, hence *se. acc. of sui* and *ne intensive*), conj.—*but, but yet.*

Sēgōnax, *ācis*, m.—*Seronax* one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

Sēgontīāri, *ōrum*, m., *The Segontiaci*, a British tribe, according to Reichenard, near Carnarvon in Wales.

sēmīta, *æ*, f., (some say *se*, *asile*, *meo*, I go, but Varro from *sēmi* = *ἥμι*, half and *iter* a way,)—*a bypath, path, narrow way.*

sententia, *æ*, f., (*sentio*, I know by the senses)—*an opinion, determination, decision, way of thinking.*

septem, (cf. *ἑπτὰ*), adj. num.—*seven.*

septentriones, um, m., pl. (*septem*, *trio*, an ox,)—*the north*, so called from the constellation of the Wain, composed of seven stars.

septingenti, *æ*, a, (*septem*, *seven*, *ginta* = *κόρυτα* = *ten*), adj. num.—*seven hundred.*

septimus, a, um, (*septem*), adj.—*seventh.*

sēquendi, gerund of *sēquor*, q. v.

sēquor, *qui*, *sequēntus* sum, (cf. *ἑπομαι*), v. tr. dep.—*I follow; accompany with, accede to; follow, pursue*

sequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of *pē-*
quor, q. v.

sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum, v. tr.—*I sow.*
P. sēror, sēri, sātus sum.

servo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. ἐρύω,) v.
tr.—*I keep, maintain; I keep watch*
upon, observe. P. servor, āri, ātus
sum.

sexāgiata, (sex, six, ginta=κοινά
=ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*sixty.*

si, (cf. εἰ,) conj.—*if.*

sic, (sibilated pron. stem *i* and *ce*.)
adv.—*so, thus, in this manner; fol-*
lowed by ut, in such a manner, as.

siguum, i, n., (cf. εἰκω, εἰκος,)—
signal, password, watchword; ensign,
standard.

silva, æ, f., (cf. ὕλη,)—*a wood, for-*
est, woodland.

silvestris, e, (silva.) adj.—*woody,*
wooded.

simul, (cf. ἅμα, Sans. sam, Germ.
sammen,) adv.—*together, at the same*
time, at once; simul. atque, as soon
as.

siue, old form *scene, se* abl. of *sui*,
or *se*, adv. aside, *ne*.) prep. with abl.
—*without.*

singulāris, e, (singuli,) adj.—*one*
by one, individually, singly.

singuli, æ, a, (cf. ἐνός,) adj. distrib.
—*every, each.*

sinister, tra, trum, (sinus *toos*,
which was on the *left hand*, Pott,
Zahlmethode, p. 139,) adj.—*left, on*
the left; sub sinistra, on the left; the
left hand.

siqui, qua, quid, or quod, (si, qui,
the form *siquis* is also used in sing.,
but Cicero's practice establishes *si-*
qui.) pron. indef.—*if any.*

sōl, sōlis, m., (cf. ἥλιος,)—*the sun.*

sōlus, a, um, adj.—*alone, only.*

solvere, ēre, solvi, sōlūtum, (se, aside,
huc, I loosen,) v. tr.—*I set sail, weigh*
anchor, sail away, put to sea.

svālium, ii, n., (cf. σπάδιον =
σπάδιον,)—*distance, interval.*

spēcies, ēi, f., (spicio, α σκέπτο-
μαι,)—*appearance, form.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of
spicio,) v. intr.—*I face, look, lie.*

spēculātorius, a, um, (spicio,) adj.

—*spying; speculatoria navigia, ves-*
sels of observation, spy boats.

spes, ēi, f., (old form *speres*, hence
spēro, I hope,)—*hope, expectation.*

stābilitas, ātis, f., (stābilis, firm,
stō, cf. ἵστημι,)—*stability, steadiness.*

stātīm, (stō, I stand,) adv.—*forth-*
with, straightway, at once.

stātio, ōnis, f., (stō, I set,)—*post,*
station; guard.

stātūo, ēre, stātūi, stātūtum, (stō,
I stand,) v. tr.—*I determine, con-*
clude, decide. P. stātūor, ūi, ūtus
sum.

strēpītus, ūs, m., (cf. στρέφω,)—
cluttering, rumbling, noise.

stūdium, ii, n., (stūdeo, I aim at,
cf. στοχάζομαι,)—*zeal, eagerness, ex-*
ertion, endeavour.

sub, (cf. ὑπό,) prep. with abl. or
acc.—of position, *at, on, near, be-*
neath; sub sinistra, on the left; sub
āquā, beneath the water; of time, in,
during, at; sub brumā, during the
winter.

subdūco, ēre, duxi, ductum, (sub,
slightly, dūco, I lead,) v. tr.—*I draw*
out or up, as vessels upon the shore.
P. subdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

subductus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of subdūco, q. v.

sūberam, imp. ind. of subsum, q.
v.

sūbito, (sūdeo, I follow,) adv.—
suddenly, unexpectedly.

sūbjiciendus, a, um, fut. part.
pass. of sūbjicio, q. v.

sūbjicio, ēre, jeci, jectum, (sub
jacio, I hurl,) v. tr.—*I expose, sub-*
ject, as a vessel to a storm, &c. P.
sūbjicior, jici, jectus sum.

sublātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of
tollo, q. v.

subministrātus, a, um, perf. part.
pass. of subministro, q. v.

subministro, āre, āvi, ātum, (sub,
and, ministro, I serve,) v. tr.—*I fu-*
nish, supply, aid by giving. P. sub-
ministro, āri, ātus sum.

submitissus, a, um, perf. part. pass.
of submitto, q. v.

submitto, ēre, mīsi, missum, (su-
mitto, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I send*

or *despatch, aid secretly, assist.* P. submittor, ti, missus sum.

subsequor, qui, quātus sum, (*sub, sequor, I follow,*) v. tr. dep.—*I follow close after, or immediately after.*

subsequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of subsequor, q. v.

subsidiū, ii, n., (*subsīdēo, I settle down,*)—*the reserves, auxiliary forces; support, aid, protection; military support, aid or assistance.*

subsisto, ēre, stiti, —, (*sub, sisto, I stand firm,*) v. intr.—*I withstand the strain, of vessels contending with a storm.*

subsum, fāi, esse, (*sub, sum, I am,*) v. intr.—*I am near at hand.*

succēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, (*sub, cēto, I go,*) v. intr.—*I follow after.*

succīdo, ēre, cīli, cīsum, (*sub, cēto, I cut,*) v. tr.—*I cut down, fell.* P. succīdor, di, cīsus sum.

succīsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of succīdo, q. v.

sūdes, is, f., (*defective in nom. and voc. sing.,*)—*a stake, a pile.*

sai, sibi, se or sese, (cf. oū.) pron. reflex.—*of himself, of herself, itself, in pl. themselves; with acc. and inf. that he, it, or they.*

Sulpitius, ii, m.,—*Sulpitius, a Roman name, nomen.*

sum, fui, esse, (cf. εἶμι, ἔσμεν, and in perf. φύω, *fūmina, fœnus, &c.*) v. intr.—*I am.*

summa, æ, f., (*summus,*)—*the supreme power, control.*

summōvēo, ēre, mōvi, mōtum, (*sub, mōvēo, I move,*) v. tr.—*I drive away, remove.* P. summōvēor, ēri, mōtus, sum.

summus, a, um., (sup. of sūpērus, high, lofty, cf. ὑπέρ.)—*the greatest, the highest, the deepest; summis copijs, with all their forces.*

sūpērātus, a, um., parī, part. pass. of sūpēro, q. v.

sūpērior, ius, (comp. of sūpērus, see summus.)—*of time, former, previous; of position, upper, loftier, superior; absolutely, superior.*

sūvēro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*super, ave, cf. ὑπέρ,*) v. tr.—*I overcome,*

conquer, subdue, vanquish. P. sūpēror, āri, ātus sum.

supersum, fāi, esse, (*super, sum,*) v. intr.—*I am over or left.*

supra, (old form sūpēra, hence sūpērus,) adv.—*above, previously, formerly.*

suspīciō, ōnis, f., (*suspīciō, I look up to,*)—*suspicion, distrust.*

suspīcor, āri, ātus sum, (*suspīciō,*) v. tr. dep.—*I mistrust, suspect, surmise.*

sustīnēo, ēre, āi, tentum, (*sub, tēneo, I hold,*) v. tr.—*I withstand, hold out against; hold back, check, restrain.* P. sustīnēor, ēri, tentus sum.

sūus, a, um, (*sui,*) adj. poss.—*his own, their own, referring always to the subject of verb in the sentence in which it stands.*

T.

tālēa, æ, f.,—*a rod, stick, bar; talere ferreæ, fallies.*

tānen, (*tam, so,*) adv.—*still, however, nevertheless.*

Tāmēsis, is, m.—*Thames, a river of Britain; Tacitus uses the form Tāmēsa.*

tantūlus, a, um, (dim. from tantus,) adj.—*so small, petty, trifling.*

tantus, a, um., (*tam, so, with adj. term tus,*) adj.—*so great, such, in amount, extent, value or degree.*

tarde, ius, issime, (*tardus, slow,*) adv.—*slowly, tardily.*

Tāxīmīgūlus, i, m.—*Taximagulus, one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.*

tēgo, ēre, texi, tectum, (cf. στέγω,) v. tr.—*I cover up, conceal, hide.* P.

tēgor, tēgi, tectus sum.

tēlum, i, n., (cf. τῆλε, [but some say tendum, from tendo, I hurl?],)—*a dart, javelin, spear.*

tēmēre, adv.—*rashly, heedlessly, inconsiderately.*

tēmo, ōnis, m., (cf. τέμνω,)—*a pole or tongue of a chariot, &c.*

temperātior, ius, comp. of temperātus, q. v.

temporātus, a, um, (*tempéro*, I qualify,) adj.—*moderate, temperate*.
 tempestas, ātis, f., (*tempus*, time,) —*space of time, season, period*—ὥρα;
weather; storm, tempest.

tempus, ōris, n., (cf. *τέμνω*.)—*a space of time, time; the appointed time, the right time*—καίρος.

tēnō, ēre, ūi, tentum, (cf. *τείνω*.) v. tr.—*I hold, restrain, keep back*; with *cursum*, *hold my way, steer, sail*; *comprise, comprehend, include*.

tergum, i, n.—*the back*; post tergum, *in the rear*.

terra, æ, f., (cf. *τέρραι*, Sans. *tarsh*, I am dry,)—*land, country, territory*; *land, opposed to sea*; *tangere terram, to make the land*, a nautical term.

terror, ōris, m., (*terreo*, I frighten,) —*fright, terror, alarm*.

tertias, a, um, (*ter*, thrice,) adj. num.—*third*.

testudo, inis, f., (*testa*, a shell,)—*the testudo*, a military contrivance.

tīmor, ōris, m., (*timeo*, I fear,)—*fear, dread, terror*.

Titūrius, ii, m.,—*Titurius*, a Roman name, *nomen*.

tollo, ēre, sustūli, sub'atum, (cf. *τλήω*, and old forms, *tātālī, tlātum*.) v. tr.—*I raise, weigh*, of an anchor, *take on board*. P. tollor, tolli, sublātus sum.

tormentum, i, n., (old form *torquentum*, hence *torqueo*, I hurl,) an engine for hurling missiles; tropically, *missiles, shots*.

tot, adj. indecl.—*so many*.

totus, a, um., (*tol*.) adj.—*all, entire, whole*.

tranquillitas, ātis, f., (*tranquillus*, still,)—*calmness, serenity, tranquillity*.

transō, ire, īvi, and īi, itum, (*trans*, across, *eo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I cross over, come over; cross*. P. transitur, īri, transitum est.

transitūrus, fut. part. act. of transō, q. v.

transiectus, ūs, m., (*transiēō*, I cast across,)—*a crossing over, passage*.

transmissus, us, um., (*transmitto*, I send across,)—*a passing over, passage*.

transportandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of transporto, q. v.

transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*trans*, beyond, *porto*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry across, transport*. P. transportor, āri, ātus sum.

Trebōnius, ii, m.,—*Trebonius*, a Roman name.

trēcenti, æ, a, (*tres*, three, *centum*, hundred,) adj. num.—*three hundred*.

trēs, tria, (cf. *τρεῖς*.) adj. num.—*three*.

tribūnus, i, m., (*tribus*, a tribe,)—*a tribune*, of the soldiers.

trīginta, tres, three, *ginta*=*κοῖτα*, ten,) adj. num.—*thirty*.

Trinobantes, īum, m.,—*the Trinobantes*, a tribe in eastern Britain.

tripartito, (*tres*, three, *partior*, I divide,) adv.—*in three divisions*.

triangētrus, a, um, adj.—*triangular, three-cornered*.

tūōr, ēri, tūtus or tūtus sum, v. tr.—*I guard, protect, defend*.

tūli, perf. ind. act. of tūō, q. v.

tum, a, iv.—*then; thereupon; thereafter*.

turma, æ, f.,—*a troop, squadron*, of horse.

U.

ubi, conj.,—*as soon as, when, whenever*.

ullus, a, um, (*unus*, one, with dim. term, *lus*, i.e.) *unlus, ullus*.) adj.—*any*.

ulterior, ius, (comp. assigned to *alter*, beyond,) adj.—*further, ulterior*.

ultro, (old abl. of *ulter*.) adv.—*voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly*.

unī, (abl. of *unus*, one,) adv.—*together with, at the same time*.

unde, (old form, *quunde*, hence *qui*.) adv.—*whence*.

undique, (*unde*, *que*.) adv.—*from all sides*.

universus, a, um., (*unus*, one, *ver-*tor, I turn,) adj.—*all together, the whole, the whole body*.

unquam, (*unus*, one, *quam*,) adv.—*ever*.

unus, a, um., (cf. εἷς, ἐνός,) a l.j. num.—*one*.

usus, ūs, m., (*utor*).—*use*, *advantage*; *experience*; *actual service*, *practice*.

ut, (old form ūti,) adv.—*inasmuch as*, *conj.*—*that, in order that, so that; as*.

uterque, utrāque, utrumque (*ūter*, which of two, *que*,) adj.—*each, both, ab utrisque, on both sides*.

ŭti, conj.—*so that, that*.

ŭti, inf. pres. of ūtor, q. v.

ūtor, ūti, ūsus sum, v. dep.—*I avail myself of, employ; to use, make use of*.

uxor, oris, f.,—*a wife, spouse, consort*.

V.

vālum, i, n., (*vālo*, I go, cf. βαίω,)—*a shoul, shallow, ford*.

vātor, āri, ātus sum, (*vāgus*, wandering,) v. intr. dep.—*I wander, roam, stray*.

vallum, i, n., (cf. *rallus*, a stake, *wall*,)—*an earthen wall, rampart, or mound fortified*.

vastandi, gerundi of vasto, q. v.

vastandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of vasto, q. v.

vastātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of vasto, q. v.

vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*vastus*, waste,) v. tr.—*I lay waste, destroy, a country*. P. *vastor*, āri, ātus sum.

vectigal, ālis, n., (*vectis*, a carrying, from *echo*,)—*a tax, tribute*.

vectorius, a, um, (*echo*, I carry,) a l.j.—*transport, carrying*.

vellet, imp. subj. of volo, q. v.

venio, ire, vēni, ventum, (Oscan *ben*, cf. *baivō*,) v. intr.—*I come, go*.

Vēneticus, a, um,—*Venetia, of or belonging to the Veneti*.

venīto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of vēnio,) v. intr.—*I come and go, keep coming*.

ventum est, perf. in l. unipers. of vēnio; vēnitus, vēniri, ventum est,—*they came*.

ventūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. form of vēnio, q. v.

veutus, i, m., (cf. Sans. *vāt*, blowing, *āeis*, *āentos* part. pres. of *āhui*,)—*the wind*.

vērōr, ēri, vērītus sum, v. dep.—*I fear, dread, am afraid*.

vergo, ēre, versi? —, v. intr.—*I am situated, lie; incline, verge*.

vērītus, a, um, perf. part. of vērōr, q. v.

vērō, (*vērus*, true,) adv.—*however, but, h t indeed*.

verto, ēre, verti, versum, (cf. Sans. *vrīt*, to turn,) v. intr.—*I turn*.

vestiō, ire, ivi and ii, itum, (*vestis*, a garment, cf. ἔσθης,) v. tr.—*I clothe*. P. *vestior*, īri, itus sum.

vēto, āri, vētai, vētītum, v. tr.—*I forbid*. P. *vētor*, āri, vētītus sum.

vīa, æ, f., (old form *vea*, hence *veh*, I carry,)—*a way, road*.

viciēs, (for *viginties*, from *viginti* twenty,) adv.—*twenty times*.

vidēo, ēre, vidī, visum, (cf. εἶδα, wit, wise, Germ. *weisen*,) v. tr.—*I see*. P. *vidēor*, ēri, vīsus sum, *appear, I seem*.

vigilia, æ, f., (*vigilis*, watchful,)—*a watch, by night*.

vinculum, i, n., (*vincio*, I bind,)—*a chain, fetter, prison*.

virgo, inis, f.,—*a maiden, virgin*.

virtus, ūtis, f., (*vir*, a man,)—*martialness, valour, courage*.

vis, is, f., pl. vīres, vīrium. (cf. *is*,)—*strength, might, power, valour*.

vitaandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of vito, q. v.

vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. tr.—*I shun, avoid*. P. *vītor*, āri, ātus sum.

vitrum, i, n.,—*wood*, a plant used for dyeing purposes.

vivo, ēre, vixi, victum, (cf. βίω,) v. intr.—*I live upon, anything, support life by anything*.

vōco, āre, āvi, ātum. (cf. Sans. *vac*, voice,) v. tr.—*I call, name*. P. *vōcor*, āri, ātus sum.

vōlo, velle, vōlūi, cf. βο(ύ)λομαι,) v. intr.—*I wish, desire; am willing*.

vōluptas, ātis, f. (*vōlo*,)—*enjoyment, pleasure*.

Völŭsēnus, i. m., — *Volusenus*, a tribune sent by Caesar to spy out Britain.

vox, vōcis, f., (*vōco*, I call,) — *voice*, *cry*.

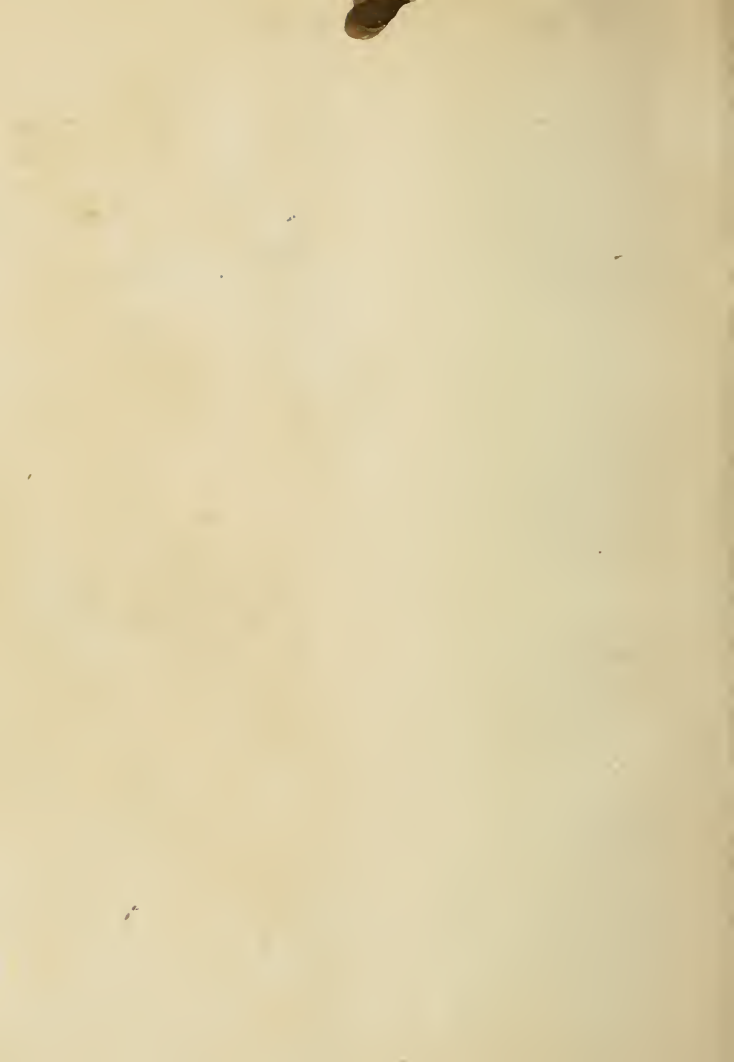
vulnus, ōris, n., (cf. *Vol* stem of ὄλλυμι,) — *a wound*.

vultis, pres. ind. of volo, q. v.









John T. ...

